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U. S. Arms Exports Soar; Flint Nears Baltimore; Unionists Deny Monopoly

The World's Day—At a Glance

Jan. 26, 1940

Arms Exports Totaled $102,298,298 for 1939

WASHINGTON (AP)—Export licenses for arms, ammunition, and implements of war in 1939 totaled $204,555,780. This was two and one-half times the total for 1938. The State Department said actual exports amounted to $102,298,298. Britain and France accounted for a majority of the licenses issued and actual exports. Major portions of both categories were made up of war planes.

Flint Nears Baltimore After Wartime Adventure

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—The 4,963-ton freighter City of Flint steamed up Chesapeake Bay today toward Baltimore and the end of an adventurous wartime voyage on which she was seized by a German crew who held her in a Russian port. [Details: Page 6.]

Longshoremen Plead Innocent in Trust Case

NEW YORK (AP)—Joseph P. Ryan, President of the International Longshoremen's Association, and nine other union officials pleaded innocent in Federal Court today to an indictment charging conspiracy to violate the Sherman Antitrust Act. The Association and two of its locals, as well as a local of the Building Material Teamsters, also pleaded innocent. Bail for the 10 individuals was fixed at $1,000 each.

French Communist Leader Sentenced to Prison

DUNKIRK, France (AP)—André Marty, Communist leader and former member of the Chamber of Deputies, was sentenced today to five years' imprisonment for distributing Communist propaganda. M. Marty fled to Moscow when the Communist Party in France was dissolved by Government decree last September. He was a leader of the International Brigade in the Spanish Civil War.

Reprisal Charge Made at Trade Pact Hearing

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Thomas A. Jenkins (R) of Ohio shouted to the House Ways and Means Committee today that "many manufacturers" had not testified against the reciprocal trade program "because they were afraid of reprisals. . . . I never before have seen such vicious attacks on witnesses." Mr. Jenkins released his blast after Representative A. Willis Robertson (D) of Virginia had questioned J. M. Wells about statements Mr. Wells made some years ago before the Tariff Commission.

British Army Requires Oath of Allegiance

LONDON (AP)—A War Office spokesman pointed out today that Americans could not join the British Army and retain their United States citizenship. An oath of allegiance is compulsory in the British Army, he said. Volunteers for the Finnish Army, however, merely agree to obey their officers, it was said.

The comment was occasioned by President Roosevelt's observation that no American enlisting in a foreign armed service would lose his citizenship unless he took an oath of allegiance to a foreign government. [Details: Page 2.]

Housing Authority Aims to Shave Subsidies

WASHINGTON (AP)—Jacob Crane, Assistant Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, told the National Public Housing Conference today that the Authority's prime responsibility was to reduce Federal housing subsidies to a minimum. He added: "Our immediate objective is to reduce the actual net cost of the Federal subsidy to the range of $5 to $9 a family a month."

Japan Seeks Trade Gain With Philippines

MANILA (AP)—Tan-ichiro Yoshida, Japanese Consul General to the Philippines, expressed hope today for an expansion of trade relations between the Philippines and Japan. He said it was "unbelievable that the National Assembly of the Philippines may pass upon a discriminatory measure against Japan." No measure concerning trade relations is pending.

War Department Approves Two Bridges in South

WASHINGTON (AP)—Col. Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, approved today plans of the Louisiana Highway Commission for a bridge across Kelso Bayou at Hackberry, La., to replace an existing structure. He also approved plans of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway for partial reconstruction of a bridge across the Atchafalaya River.

Harvard Columbus Expedition Reaches Jamaica

KINGSTON, Jamaica (AP)—The Harvard Columbus Expedition, headed by Prof. Samuel Eliot Morrison, has reached Jamaica after a four-month voyage retracing the route Columbus sailed to the New World.

Judge Accuses Lawyers Of Fraud in Divorce Cases

The practice of lawyers in securing divorces by what he charged were fraudulent methods in Suffolk Probate Court was scored by Probate Judge John V. Mahoney from the bench today.

Stopping a case with the remark, "There is something wrong with this woman's story; it sounds like something you would hear in a Good Will (radio) Court." Judge Mahoney said lawyers were regularly perpetrating fraud in court, and that he was issuing a warning that any cases in the future would be turned over to the Bar Association for disciplinary action.

The Court disclosed that he had been hiring private investigators for the past two months and that their reports had been coming in to him.

In one case, he said, he learned the lawyers for the plaintiff and the defendant had the same business office but gave their home addresses to deceive the court.

Judge Mahoney added that he proposed to make a full report to the Bar Association.

"Hereafter," he said, "any lawyer who attempts to perpetrate a fraud on this court will be dealt with severely enough to convince other lawyers that such practices will not be tolerated in this court.

"The Court is getting much concerned with the evidence introduced in these uncontested divorces. I feel it is about time that I should say something in this matter. I can't imagine the stupidity of some of the attorneys who come into this court and the way they handle their cases.

"It has been necessary for me to appoint investigators and their reports have annoyed the court. It has been shown that some lawyers have been giving fictitious addresses for their clients and themselves."

About 40 lawyers were present when Judge Mahoney voiced his warning.

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Canada Puts War Policy To Popular Vote

Opposition calls election a retreat as Premier blames censure vote by Ontario House.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 26—As Canada recovered from the stunning effects of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's tactical political move, observers today attempted to check the possible political advantages against the disadvantages which may fall to the Liberal Government during the swift election campaign into which the country has been plunged.

By calling for a mandate, in the face of widespread criticism, to continue the war effort, the Prime Minister is placing his case on what he believes to be a broad and fundamental principle of democracy. A close student and close adherent of those principles, Mr. King has in the past made a sedulous effort to act in such a way that he can always claim their support. He is doing that in this case.

As he said in the dramatic scene in the House of Commons last night, he has referred to the people, the highest court in the land, for their decision as to who will administer Canada's war effort.

Behind his sudden resolve to dissolve Parliament and go to the country in a general election can be seen his mounting annoyance with the heckling of the Government in what he has felt to be an unjust manner. He is deferring to this criticism now by saying, in effect: "Very well, if my Ministers are not doing the job the way Canada wants it done, let us know at the polls."

Advantages to Premier

Of more practical political advantage, perhaps, is the fact that he will go into this campaign without having given the Opposition opportunity to ask or have answered any of the questions they have been saving up. He will have, too, seven or eight weeks to press the prosecution of the war and improve the record of his Administration in that regard.

The surprise element of the decision cannot be overlooked, for it has obviously caught his political foes unprepared and has sent them scurrying back to their constituencies to frame a campaign.

There is behind the whole situation the possibility that Mr. King has acted on information from London which cannot be revealed now.

His hint, thrown out last night, that there may be a big push on the Western Front in the spring and his urgent plea to have Canada ready to help may be an indication that the move was impelled by more than a desire to test his party's right to continue and more than possible political expediency.

Opposition Charges

To his critics the whole thing is a sly dodge to evade facing the issues of the war preparation and is an admission of weakness and lack of achievement. Dr. R. J. Manion, leader of the Conservative Opposition, gave an indication of the sort of criticism that will break out about Mr. King when he said last night in a slogan like declara-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

War Summary: Rumania Pressed On Oil Supplies

Rumanian oil has suddenly burst into the news as a major bone of contention between Germany and the Allies. Following reports of a German move to control the railroads to Rumania through Russian Poland, came an Allied warning to Rumania against forcing British- or French-owned oil fields to supply oil to Germany. The Reich is now reported to have countered with a sharp warning to Rumania to increase its supply of oil to Germany. A recent Berlin conference attended by German envoys to virtually all the Balkan countries, presumably on the Rumanian situation, was reported today.

In **Finland** the Russians appear to be continuing their unsuccessful attempts to break through the Mannerheim line north of Lake Ladoga. From the far northern front comes word that the severe winter has practically ruled out effective warfare in that sector for some time to come.

The Western Front has remained practically inactive.

Mass U-boat production—persistently discounted by British as well as independent observers—has been already accomplished according to German sources who claimed a new production peak of one every day had been reached.

Contraband seizures by the French Navy reached a new high of 254 ships and 480,500 tons of merchandise.

President Roosevelt said today no foreign nation legally could maintain an enlistment service in this country and that no American enlisting in a foreign armed service would lose his citizenship unless he took an oath of allegiance to a foreign Government.

Chile Trims War Movie On Protest by Germany

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 26 (AP)—After the German Embassy protested that the American film, "Nurse Edith Cavell," was "unneutral," the Governor of Santiago Province today ordered certain portions eliminated in conformity with Chile's neutrality policy.

The Governor gave motion picture exhibitors 24 hours to cut the film, which is based on the story of the English nurse executed by the Germans in Belgium in the World War.

State Powerless to Halt Gauge Closing, Dever Says

Public Utilities Commission asked to appeal the order of Federal District Court while counsel for bondholders seeks machinery to postpone Jan. 27 closing order by means of $50,000 subsidy.

"We know of no step that the Commonwealth can take at this time to assure continuation of service on the Narrow Gauge Railroad," declared Attorney General Paul A. Dever today. "If such a step were possible we would be glad to take it."

This statement followed an appeal to him for advice from the Public Utilities Commission which previously was requested by Henry Wise, counsel for the Carmen's Union Division 991, to appeal the shutdown order of Federal District Court Judge George Sweeney under which the Narrow Gauge will suspend operations tomorrow at midnight.

Whether the Narrow Gauge Railroad would cease operations tomorrow night, after more than 60 years of service in the suburban North Shore, was uncertain this afternoon as citizens of Winthrop and a few investors strove to avert the final abandonment of operations.

Up to midafternoon, however, the order of Judge George C. Sweeney still stood—that the last train should run at midnight Saturday—and at least one high public official expressed belief this order would stand.

One of the last-minute attempts to save the line from extinction was given a small measure of encouragement by Judge Sweeney, however, when he granted a petition of Charles M. Green, a bondholder of the Railroad, to intervene in the reorganization proceedings of the Road. Mr. Green was expected to ask for a stay of execution in the Federal District Court, thus postponing the closing. On what grounds he would ask the stay were not immediately announced.

Counsel for the bondholders, for the Winthrop Transportation Committee and for the road itself, were scheduled to appear in Federal District Court this afternoon. It was expected they would ask for some machinery to be set up for postponing the closing order for tomorrow midnight in the event the Winthrop Town Meeting tonight decides to adopt the Transportation Committee's plan for continuation of the road.

17-Point Program

This plan is a 17-point program proposing temporary continuation of service until March 31 by means of a $50,000 subsidy. By that date the committee hopes to have ended a survey by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, looking forward to a $500,000 loan to reorganize the road's financial setup.

In a letter delivered in person to Senator Joseph R. Cotton (R) of Lexington, Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, Mr. Wise based his claim that the road should not close on the case of the Public Service Commission vs. Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company.

"That case holds," Mr. Wise declared, "that when a State regulatory commission has disapproved a plan of reorganization arriving in a 77b bankruptcy proceeding, the corporation cannot by piece by piece petition seek to achieve purposes and aims disapproved by the disapproval order."

In the Philadelphia case, Mr. Wise said, it was decided that the duty of the Public Service Commission was to appeal to the Circuit Court from the order of the District Court permitting and allowing such separate petitions and thus to protect the interests of the State.

It was brought out today that the Narrow Gauge Railroad's petition to reorganize was, in effect, a petition to permit orderly liquidation of the line's assets with the purpose of eventually terminating service.

Meanwhile, in preparation for possible closing of the road, two bus companies have filed petitions with the Utilities Commission for authority to operate in Winthrop. The petitions were for temporary 60-day licenses which the Commission can grant without public hearing.

Two Lines Ready

One of these was the Rawding Line Inc., which proposes to run busses from Winthrop to Orient Heights or Maverick Square, both in East Boston. The other was the newly-formed Winthrop Transportation Company, Inc. whose petition asks permission to operate from Winthrop to Scollay Square, using the Sumner Tunnel.

The Public Utilities Commission will meet tomorrow morning at 10 to consider these petitions for temporary service and will work 24 hours if necessary to arrange for the start of bus service on Sunday if the road closes, it was announced.

It was announced this morning that the Boston Elevated Railroad has filed petition to operate busses from Point of Pines to the bathhouse in Revere where Elevated busses to Boston leave. Such a line would provide the Point of Pines and Oak Island section of Revere with regular service to the city.

South Seeks Goal Through Co-operation

Leaders pick up challenge that area is Nation's No. 1 problem — Education greatest need.

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 26—Southern leaders are putting their heads together here in a co-operative effort to solve this section's social and economic problems. In so doing they offer dramatic proof of the willingness of the South to pick up the challenge laid down recently by President Roosevelt in his characterization of this region as the Nation's Number 1 economic problem.

Governors, legislators, educators and others concerned in public affairs from 12 southern states are delegates to the first Southern Conference on Interstate Problems, called by the Council of State Governments. They are earnestly analyzing the weaknesses, as well as the advantages of the region. It is evident they have accepted the President's statement as a mark, not of depreciation—as was at first the case generally—but of sympathetic appreciation of the difficult position of the South.

Gov. Carl E. Bailey of Arkansas told this writer that "the President's comment has probably served to awaken both the North and the South to what is actually a common problem."

Education Found Need

At any rate, out of the deliberations so far has come wide agreement that the way out is through education.

In exploring steps in the process of lifting themselves up by what may be their own bootstraps, these leaders have given much attention to the possibilities of industrialization, or balancing agriculture with industry. While they realize that education costs money, they agree it is from education alone that will come the only real substantial impetus to the fashioning of a better social and economic machine.

There is an inclination, it appeared from informal discussions among a group of school teachers and officials, to support strongly the move for Federal financial aid to the states for education.

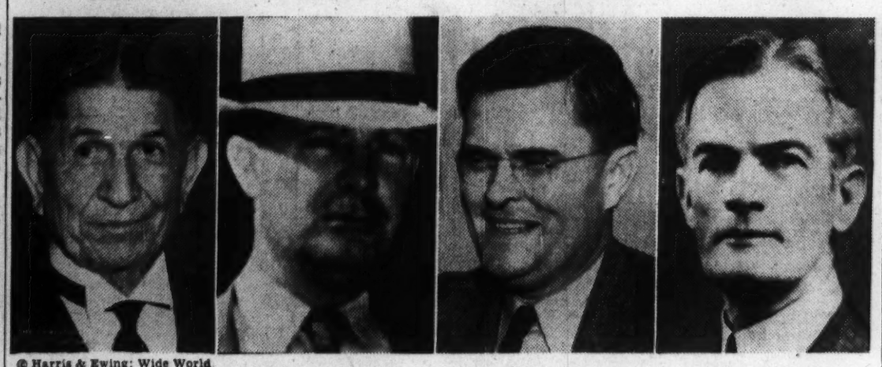
Dr. Oliver C. Carmichael, Chancellor of Vanderbilt University, pointed out that while education has advanced rapidly throughout the country since 1900—total university endowments, for example, jumping from $170,000,000 to $1,700,000,000—with the South mov-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Governors Co-ordinate Efforts for South

Carl E. Bailey, Arkansas — Leon C. Phillips, Oklahoma — W. Lee O'Daniel, Texas — Prentice Cooper, Tennessee

Lloyd C. Stark, Missouri — Clyde R. Hoey, North Carolina — Burnet R. Maybank, South Carolina — E. D. Rivers, Georgia



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Fred. P. Cone, Florida — Earl K. Long, Louisiana — Frank M. Dixon, Alabama — Paul B. Johnson, Mississippi

U.S. Opens Way For an Embargo Against Japan

Wide World

Cargo at Seattle

Goods from Japan are unloaded from the Japanese freighter Bordeau Maru.

Ending of trade treaty arms Washington with economic weapon—Business will go on.

The most critical point in more than a quarter century of close trade relations was reached today between Japan and the United States. Formal expiration of the 1911 Commercial Treaty has placed the United States in the position to make the full use of its diplomacy and economic strength against a nation which it charges with aggression in the Far East.

In Tsingtao, former Chinese Premier Wang Ching-wei completed plans for a new Puppet Government in which Japan hopes to unify the smaller provincial governments which it already controls throughout China.

Japan meanwhile attempted to place emphasis at home on its relations with Britain. Newspapers, silent on relations with the United States, devoted themselves to British halting of Japanese ships to remove German sailors. In what is believed to be a retaliatory measure Japan halted a British steamer today.

Japanese officials today also expressed hope for early expansion of trade relations with the Philippines.

Here's the Record On Japanese Trade

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 26

These figures give an idea of Japanese-American business conducted under the commercial trade treaty which will expire tonight:

Exports to Japan

Commodity	11 Months 1938	11 Months 1939
Total	$239,662,000	$203,709,000
Crude petroleum	29,857,000	19,193,000
Gasoline	7,713,000	6,327,000
Other oil	13,996,000	13,386,000
Iron and Steel scrap	22,061,000	30,032,000
Copper	21,813,000	23,330,000
Metal-working machinery	23,627,000	22,204,000
Automobiles and parts	10,180,000	6,249,000
Aircraft and parts	11,062,000	2,403,000
Steel ingots	3,095,000	2,410,000
Wood pulp	5,663,000	1,789,000

Imports From Japan

Commodity	11 Months 1938	11 Months 1939
Total	$126,762,000	$142,280,000
Raw silk	83,651,000	95,625,000
Crab meat	2,213,000	3,400,000
Tuna fish	960,000	1,209,000
Tea	2,054,000	2,627,000
Cotton cloth	1,310,000	2,343,000
Silk fabrics	2,788,000	1,018,000
Hat braids	1,254,000	1,018,000
China and porcelain ware	1,859,000	1,919,000
Toys	966,000	813,000
Pyrethrum	1,781,000	1,349,000

Boston Fund Drive Nears $2,000,000

Campaign workers attending the third "Dutch treat" luncheon at the City Club today heard that $1,973,125 already had been pledged toward the Greater Boston 1940 Community Fund.

It seemed certain that the $2,000,000 mark would be passed by night.

As the campaign for support of the 175 social and health agencies participating in the Community Fund approached the 50 per cent mark on its way to topping the minimum goal of $4,625,000 by Feb. 6, Chairman Francis C. Gray praised the enthusiasm and energy of the 1,600 volunteer workers who are taking time from their own affairs to aid the drive.

He stressed the fact, however, that the work so far has been relatively easy and that the really hard pull will be during the days to come.

Hourly reports pour into the Campaign Headquarters telling of new 100 per centers to go on the rapidly lengthening honor roll.

Holding the lead in the Industrial and Finance Division of the Greater Boston Community Chest Fund for the third successive day, the textiles today reported 93 per cent of their quota subscribed, with the Banking Division second with a percentage of 79. In the Metropolitan Division, the town of Weston jumped into the leadership with a 97 per cent contribution.

Statement regarding the Community Fund campaign: Page 13.
Additional contributors of $100 or more: Page 15.

Embargo in Air

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—As trade relations between the United States and Japan go into a treaty-less stage at midnight tonight, there is developing increasing Congressional support for an embargo against the shipment of further American war materials to the Japanese.

The expiration of the 28-year commercial treaty between the two nations removes a final legal barrier to congressional action, since this treaty contained a clause prohibiting an embargo so long as it was in effect.

Two embargo resolutions are now before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and will be called up for consideration next Wednesday when Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, will be invited to consult.

It is not the desire of the State Department to precipitate a sharp crisis in Japanese-American relations, since it is the intention of the Government to leave trade with Tokyo frankly in a state of flux and to invite Japan itself to remove the question mark by concrete evidence of better behavior.

Schwellenbach Is Hopeful

The two pending Senate resolutions call for a mandatory embargo and a permissive embargo. Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington and author of the compulsory embargo resolution, announces that he intends to press for early approval and expresses the conviction that Congress will at least be willing to stop the flow of strategic materials.

"The lapse of the treaty now gives us an opportunity to comply with the wishes of 75 per cent of our people by getting out of the Japanese-Chinese war," Senator Schwellenbach said.

It is expected that the Administration will shy away from supporting mandatory reprisals since it is convinced that the internal position in Japan is now such that it may respond to the very uncertainty of its trade relations with the United States and it is this condition of uncertainty which gives the State Department freedom of action.

Present sentiment in Congress is apparently more ready to move radically than the Administration. A likely course will be administration support for the permissive embargo provided in the resolution introduced in the last session by Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, and Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. Senator Pittman will return from Boise, Idaho, in time to meet with the Committee Wednesday and it is his view that the President should be empowered to embargo military supplies to Japan at his discretion without being required to act hastily.

Japan's Cabinet Dilemma

The published report of the Department of Commerce showing how dependent Japanese economy is upon its imports from America is underlined in a bulletin issued by the Foreign Policy Association which interprets the overthrow of the Abe Government as due, not to the inconclusiveness of the war in China but to the economic crisis within the country.

"The Japanese Cabinet crisis," the Foreign Policy Bulletin concludes, "turned mainly on popular discontent with economic conditions. . . . Behind the crisis lay a general movement of economic dissatisfaction, accentuated by a serious government blunder in the handling of the rice questions.

"For several months, Japanese newspapers and periodicals have

(Continued on Page 7, Column 2)

What Happened When Reds Hit Arctic Front

An important contribution on the much-debated subject of Russia's plan of attack in Finland is made by a Christian Science Monitor correspondent in Finland who has penetrated into the little known Arctic territory of Petsamo. First-hand observation of this far northern front would indicate that it was in no sense Russia's main drive as some military experts have asserted, but was the scene of a cautious advance, mainly along the highway, with little opposition from the Finns and much from the climate.

By Edmund Stevens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE FINNISH FORCES IN THE PETSAMO SECTOR, Jan. 26—A visit to the Petsamo front in the most northerly of all wars indicates that it was never part of the Finnish strategy to defend this area, which the Russians occupied without a fight around Nov. 30.

The Finns then, and subsequently, merely carried on a rear guard action. By Dec. 21, the Russians had reached Hoyhenjaervi, 90 miles south of Petsamo, and there halted. They have since retreated a few miles.

The Russians' failure to continue their advance was not primarily due to Finnish resistance, but to the hardships of the Arctic winter and the fear of possible flank attacks.

Disastrous experiences of this sort on other fronts evidently had rendered the Russians here cautious about further lengthening their line of communications.

No Counterattacks

The Finns have not launched any counterattacks. At present, save for patrol activities and considerable and rather useless Russian air bombings, the Petsamo front is hibernating.

It is still early to predict to what extent this front will wake up next summer since the snow stays here until the end of May, but the fact that the country then turns to bogs gives the Finns confidence that they will have little to fear in this sector even then.

This Arctic Land

Russians and Finns are facing each other above the 68th parallel—about 100 miles closer to the North Pole than the northern tip of Alaska.

The operations are confined chiefly to the vicinity of Finland's Arctic highway which has been advertised as "the only motor road in the world leading to the Arctic Ocean."

Evidence of prewar tourist trade is still conspicuous in the inns, souvenir shops, and gasoline stations in every forsaken village en route.

The short front begins at the Norwegian border two miles west of the highway. It then crosses the highway and trails off somewhere in the wilderness to the east.

The shortness of the front and the fact that the Russians never venture far from the road enable the Finns to pass freely back and forth behind the line.

In fact even some Lapps who had left their reindeer behind rounded them up after the invasion and drove them around the Russian lines to safety.

It is a bleak rolling country of stunted birch and reindeer moss, swept by bitter Arctic winds. Low ridges alternate with broad low lands, now covered with snow, which in summer turn to bogs.

Along one of these ridges are the Finnish front lines consisting of a series of hastily erected, rather superficial earthworks, but the Russians are fully ten miles away. No firing is audible.

Nickel Mines Left Intact

Contrary to earlier reports the nickel mines in the Petsamo area were not destroyed by the Finns before exacuation. These mines, developed by Petsamo Nikkeli, a subsidiary of the International Nickel Trust, were due to start yielding next spring.

It is unlikely that the Russians will derive any benefit from the mines as the location of the ore veins was a jealously guarded secret known only to five or six officials, among them the American manager, I. J. Simcox, who, the first day of the war, left by way of Norway, taking with him all existing plans which are now safely stowed in the Bank of England.

One American mining engineer and three Canadians also left at the same time.

The Finnish forces in the Petsamo area were mostly recruited locally. They include virtually all of the 1,500 employees of the nickel mines.

Communists Loyal to Finland

Indications of the Finnish people's present unanimity is the fact that those workers who were Communists enlisted along with the rest. From these men we heard accounts of the war in this district, beginning with Nov. 30 when the Russians without warning attacked Petsamo by land, sea, and air and the inhabitants fled after destroying their own homes.

Small groups of Finns on the Fishers' Peninsula northeast of Petsamo were cut off, and most of them perished in an attempted escape by sea.

The Russians were much impeded by the Finnish practice of mining houses and setting out land mines before retreating. They even sent threatening written warnings on this subject. At Hoyhenjaervi Inn the building of the inn was left untouched and unmined, but the Russians, despite the cold and lack of shelter, fearing a trap, never went near the building during their two weeks of occupation, and when the Finns returned it was still intact just as they had left it.

So They Destroy Farms

The Russians have indulged in savage bombings of farms and villages behind the line.

The day before my arrival Red planes dropped 300 bombs on the tiny Lapp village of Ivalo 160 miles south of Petsamo—nearly one bomb for every man, woman, and child in the place.

In making these raids the Russians constantly fly over Norwegian territory as the quickest and safest route.

Reds Stymied

HELSINFORS, Finland, Jan. 26 (AP)—Soviet Russian forces in the Ladoga territory are still held up by Finnish defenders, Finnish reports said today.

Military authorities reported that Red Army divisions had been stopped at Aittojoki and Kollaanjoki, on the front northeast of Lake Ladoga, in drives to relieve large Russian forces virtually isolated near Kitela.

The Russians were said to have repeatedly attempted to advance across the frozen lakes on the flank of the Mannerheim Line in a costly effort to reach the force at Kitela.

Meanwhile, seven American fliers arrived to join other foreign volunteers with Finland's Air Force.

Finnish Mission

BERGEN, Norway, Jan. 26 (AP)—A delegation of Finnish financiers and military experts sailed for the United States yesterday aboard the steamer Bergenfjord to seek a loan and American planes and arms.

Also aboard were the Finnish athletes, Paavo Nurmi and Taisto Maki who are scheduled to participate in track exhibitions to help raise funds for Finland.

Legation Wary

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 26 (AP)—The United States Legation here has advised Americans to consider returning home "because of the prevailing international situation," it was disclosed by Legation Secretary Winthrop S. Green.

Legation officials, however, said that the advice was routine precaution and that previous reports, indicating urgency in view of supposed "German troop concentrations," were incorrect. They attributed them to a "complete misunderstanding."

"There was not the slightest mention of any troop concentrations and no element of urgency or compulsion in the letter. It was simply a precautionary measure, such as had been taken in various capitals in Europe."

Finnish Styling In Bright Colors Adopted in Paris

PARIS, Jan. 26 (AP)—Fashions followed war today with a dip into Finland for inspiration.

The vivid stockings and strapped slippers of Finnish peasantry stepped out with sports frocks of coarse linens and beach dresses of cotton prints.

There were fiancées' bonnets, brides' fichus—ornamental, three-cornered capes—and young girls' belts brightly colored and richly embroidered.

Black tailored suits in Schiaparelli's collection were topped with frilled Finnish bonnets, or scarfed with lace-trimmed organdy fichus tied in big bows under the chin. With coarse mesh stockings in red, blue, or white went flat-heeled "children's" shoes in black patent leather.

Belts, elaborately embroidered in Scandinavian designs, wound twice around the waists of day and evening dresses. Some were fastened with tasseled cords.

Noted: Decolletés on evening gowns that could be camouflaged with long-sleeved guimpes, or self or contrasting material beadtrimmed or spangled . . . Longer day skirts, measuring about 15 inches to the ground . . . A prevalence of slim day and evening silhouettes . . . higher waistlines hinting at empire styles in some coats . . . others divided between shoulder-hung styles and waist-fitted models.

Drinking Drivers Pay New Jersey $250,000

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 26 (AP)—Motorists convicted of drunken driving in New Jersey last year paid more than $250,000 in fines, Arthur W. Magee, Motor Vehicle Commissioner, reported today. The amount was $35,000 less than in 1938.

New Jersey law requires a minimum $200 fine and two-year license revocation in intoxicated driving convictions. Mr. Magee said some of the 1,256 convicted last year went to jail.

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All in the Tokatyan Family

Wide World

New York Enjoys an Unusual Vocal Event

Not many boys have the honor of having their father sing at their graduation, but such was the case of Leon Tokatyan of Public School No. 87. The father, Armand Tokatyan, a star of the Metropolitan Opera Company, is shown in the interesting graduation number. Leon sits in the front row aisle seat at the left. The opera singer is a native of Alexandria, Egypt, and has sung in Italy, San Francisco, Ravinia (Chicago), and Los Angeles, among other places.

Metropolitan Opera in Need; 'Give a Dollar' Is Radio Plea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—A nation-wide drive for $1,000,000 to insure continuation of the Metropolitan Opera here and its development into a national center of culture got under way today as the Metropolitan Opera Association, the producing organization, sought public assistance in its efforts to purchase the famous old building from its owners, the Metropolitan Opera & Real Estate Company.

Under the direction of Cornelius N. Bliss, Chairman of the Board, the Association has obtained an option to buy the Opera House by May 31, 1940, for $1,970,000, slightly more than one-half of which it is hoped will be raised through the efforts of the public subscription committee, with headquarters at the Savoy-Plaza Hotel.

The terms of the sale call for a down payment of $500,000 in cash on May 31 and the assumption of $1,470,000 in bonds and mortgages. The rest of the projected $1,000,000 will be used for improvements, the establishment of a reserve fund and the extension of opera as a national institution.

Service Needs Broadening

In announcing the subscription drive, Mr. Bliss said that the Metropolitan Opera Association recognized there was need for a broadening of the services of the opera and for a closer correlation of many factors that have a bearing on the success and appreciation of opera by all people.

"It is now agreed," he continued, "the time has come when stability for the opera, which will permit it to advance as a civic enterprise, demands permanent ownership of a suitable Opera House, supported by the public and serving broad public interests."

David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, who will head the radio division of the campaign, announced that, due to the national importance of the Metropolitan Opera, the National Broadcasting Company would break precedent, asking its listeners to contribute a dollar to the fund.

"The Metropolitan Opera now faces a critical financial situation," Mr. Sarnoff said. "In this campaign we cannot contemplate any result except success. Failure might mean the end of the Metropolitan Opera. We want the invisible audience, which listens to opera broadcasts each Saturday afternoon, to know the Metropolitan Opera urgently needs their help, and that the life of the Metropolitan depends in large measure upon the voluntary support of radio listeners."

"National Enterprise"

George A. Sloan, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Opera Association, announced that committees would be immediately formed to canvass many different fields, the emphasis being placed upon the necessity of making the opera a national enterprise.

Mr. Sloan said it was hoped to interest educational institutions in the Opera's work and that the Opera Company's road season would be lengthened, at least one important new city being added to this year's tour.

Foreign Mail Regulations: How They Affect Shippers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Under the new postal regulations prohibiting the use of the United States mails for the shipment of merchandise to belligerents, every American becomes, in effect, an export corporation and if he were going to continue to do any trading with the Nations at war it would have to be on a regular cash-and-carry basis.

That, in substance, is the legal foundation of the Post Office Department's important ruling whereby, under the terms of the Neutrality Act, the private exportation under any condition of merchandise to virtually all countries, belligerent and neutral alike, is banned from the air mail and such belligerent Nations except when all "right, title and interest is transferred to foreign ownership."

Thus private users of the mails would be required to handle their shipment of foodstuffs, clothing, jewels, and so forth in the same manner American munitions firms and heavy industries handle their sale of howitzers to England, tanks to France, or airplanes to Canada. The postal authorities anticipate that there will be a radical falling off in the private war trade, which it has lately been discovered, was systematic and substantial.

Trade With Germany

This traffic was directed to Germany from numerous individual well-wishers in the United States but largely from German controlled companies in America.

There remains the use of the private mails for the transfer of cash and checks to either side, but this creates no serious concern for the British since the currency will be of no effective value to the Reich unless the commodities it purchases can get through the blockade.

One exception to the ruling works beneficially to the Allies because travel to Canada is not barred to American citizens under the combatant zones prescribed by the President in his neutrality proclamation, the use of the mails for the private shipment of merchandise to Canada is also permitted and no transfer of title is required. The only restriction is that such mail must not be marked for dispatch on either Canadian or other belligerent vessels in operation on the west coast.

Except for air-mail service in the Western Hemisphere and across the Pacific, the ban on the use of the air-mail for the shipment of merchandise is rigid and sweeping. Postal packages will not be accepted either with or without tranfer of title. After naming some 40 countries thus excluded, not omitting the Cameroons, Dahomey, Gambia, the Ivory Coast, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togoland, the ruling quietly remarks that air mails for dispatch to other trans-Atlantic countries may be accepted.

Terms Defined

An official of the post office department explained that the term "goods and materials" in the official notice meant all merchandise, and the specific exceptions in the ruling itself are minute indeed. They include "personal effects for personal use of a United States citizen traveling on a valid passport"; articles exported for relief by the American Red Cross or by a State Department-approved relief organization; materials of no "material value"; and any "copyrighted articles."

The sworn declaration which much be filed to prove transfer of title for a foreign Government or agency reads as follows:

"I (John Doe) of (Middletown) shipper, do hereby declare under oath that all right, title, and interest in the goods contained in the parcel-post package, small packet, letter mailed by me with this declaration, addressed to (name of country) have been transferred to a foreign government, agency, institution, partnership, association, corporation, or national, and that I will comply with such rules and regulations as have been or may be promulgated."

The declaration must be signed before witness and oath administered.

Army Service Abroad No Bar To Citizenship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Without loss of their citizenship Americans are free to enlist in foreign military service where no oath of allegiance is required, President Roosevelt disclosed at his press conference today.

The President said that he had personally asked for a legal opinion on this question and read a letter from Robert H. Jackson dated Sept. 5, 1939, when he was Acting Attorney General, advising the White House the conditions under which United States citizens could personally enter the war, on one side or the other. The opinion discloses that:

There is no prohibition against enlistment in army, navy, or air forces of any of the belligerents.

Americans will be automatically expatriated or deprived of their citizenship if they voluntarily or otherwise take an oath of allegiance for a foreign country.

Enlistment which is not accompanied by an oath of allegiance to a foreign country involves no loss of citizenship or citizenship rights, and the Government interposes no objection.

It is a violation of American law for any foreign country to solicit enlistment or maintain an enlistment service in the United States.

The President explained that a difference could properly be made between voluntary applications for enlistment and foreign solicitation and he cited as an example the latest case of an American aviator who called at the Finnish Legation in Washington, offered his services and asked how he could get into the Finnish Army. He was told what he would have to do, and President Roosevelt said he felt that this was entirely proper.

A considerable list of voluntary applicants is already on file at the Finnish Legation and the clarification which the President has now given to the citizenship phase of foreign enlistment is likely to increase the volunteers.

When a reporter opened the presidential press conference this morning with the question, "Do Americans going overseas to fight for France or Finland or Germany or Britain lose their citizenship?" Mr. Roosevelt remarked: "Gentlemen, I have been waiting three months for you to ask me that question and somewhere in my desk I have a statement from the Attorney General's office giving me the information which I wanted to have ready for you."

Thereupon Mr. Roosevelt reached toward the bottom of a pile of papers in the middle drawer of his desk and produced Mr. Jackson's letter of Sept. 5.

No information was forthcoming today to bear out the report that foreign aviators are piloting American-made planes to Canada for Britain, and officials in the departments concerned said that no British-purchased planes have been flown across the border.

Virginia Liquor Bill Broadens Control Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A bill to amend the Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act of 1938 so as to empower the Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Board to prohibit, as well as regulate, the advertising of alcoholic beverages, has been presented to the Virginia Senate. Senator Harvey B. Apperson, of Roanoke County, introduced the measure. It is one of six bills sponsored by Senator Apperson, all dealing with proposed amendments to the 3.2 per cent beer law and the A. B. C. Act.

A bill to deprive State agencies, such as the A. B. C. Board, of the right to promulgate regulations that have the effect of law was placed before the House recently by Delegate Leon M. Bazille, of Hanover, but the House Courts of Justice Committee deferred action on it.

The proposed amendments to the alcoholic beverage control laws would clarify several sections and also give the A. B. C. Board broader powers in control work.

Under the terms of the liquor laws, the Board assumed two years ago that it was authorized to prohibit as well as regulate alcoholic beverage advertisements, but subsequently, the City Circuit Court of Richmond held that it could regulate, but not prohibit. The most far-reaching amendment proposed by Senator Apperson would specifically give the Board the right to prohibit as well as regulate.

Another amendment would authorize localities to prohibit wine and beer consumption on the premises of licenses during hours in which the sale of such drinks is prohibited.

Finns Get Medals Of Nobel Group

By the Associated Press

Copenhagen, Jan. 26

Two more Scandinavian Nobel Prize winners have donated their gold medals to the Finnish cause.

They ware Prof. Niels Bohr, Director of the Institute of Theoretical Physics in Copenhagen, who won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1922, and the Danish author, Sigrid Undset, winner of the 1928 Nobel Prize for Literature,

Selma Lagerlöf, the Swedish novelist on Jan 15 announced that she had contributed her gold Nobel medal —said to be worth $1,500—to the national collection for Finland. Miss Lagerlöf won the Nobel Literary Prize in 1909.

Whole Allied War Plan Believed Shifting North

By H. B. Elliston

Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor and Conductor of "This Changing World"

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 26 — The resignation from the British Cabinet of the War Secretary, Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, has an important bearing upon Anglo-French war plans in the immediate future, according to informed neutral opinion here.

Indeed the whole question as to whether the great neutral belt reaching from Lapland, in Northern Finland, to the Belgian frontier is to be transformed from a chessboard into a battlefield is believed to be in the balance, and the Hore-Belisha incident is regarded as one of the signs pointing to the turn events will take.

Whether or not opinion here rests on adequate foundations, the fact remains that the neutrals feel the Allies are thinking of snatching the initiative themselves.

Turning West Front

These regard Scandinavia as placed so that it could turn the heavily entrenched West Front, and therefore they are alive to the possibility of directing the campaign to that quarter. They think that Mr. Hore-Belisha's resignation removes a key man who was opposed to adventures in Scandinavia.

Another sign pointing in the same direction, they say, was the radiocast speech of Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, on Jan. 20, in which he invited the neutrals to join the Allies.

"He is putting our backs up against the wall," commented a Swedish official.

Active military intervention by the Allies leading into Finland through Narvik in Northern Norway and Petsamo at the northern tip of Finland, might kill many birds for the Allies.

Transfer War Service

It might transfer the European war to the Northern Countries and therefore end the present stalemate in the West.

It might promote a war of movement and so give Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin proper scope for his highly trained French Army. Outside of Northern Europe there is not a great deal of opportunity for action. There may be none for some time.

The French are generally considered to think along the lines mentioned in the current number of the London News Letter called a Memorandum on Foreign Affairs, which says:

"The French have reasoned it out that the northern theater of war is in reality one of Germany's vulnerable flanks and that, having regard to the stalemate which exists in Western Europe, the military opportunists who advocate support of Finland should not be ignored."

Secure Initiative

Intervention in Finland, moreover, would take away from Reichsführer Hitler the initiative, which is considered almost as damaging to the Allies as was the Hitler initiative in prewar diplomacy.

Especially is this necessary to Britain, say the neutral observers, in view of the feeling that Germany might probably take the initiative in a bold offensive in a region of its own choosing—which perhaps might be the Balkans or the Low Countries rather than the Northern Countries.

Again, intervention in Finland might possibly bring Italy in on the Allied side.

Premier Benito Mussolini, it is pointed out, has consistently called Bolshevism "the mortal enemy of European civilization." He is said to be personally full of admiration for Finland as a bastion against the spread of Bolshevism as well as for its courage in resisting Russia.

The Italians seem to share Il Duce's enthusiasm. At any rate on no other subject are the Italians allowed to speak freely. Thus the differences between Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini over Finland, it is felt, may become a bridge between Signor Mussolini and the Allies.

Italians Close to Finns

Certainly in Helsingfors the Italians are close to the Finns. Their planes and their nationals are fighting in the Finnish air. And a familiar figure in the Finnish Capital is Attilo Marabini, who at the beginning of this war offered to mobilize an Italian legion for France.

France, at Italy's insistence, refused to allow him to go to the front. Instead he was allowed—by both Italy and France—to employ his Italian legionnaires behind the French lines. Then he turned up in Helsingfors and may now become the link between Italy and the Allies as he was in 1914.

Were the Allies to intervene in Finland it would violate Scandinavian neutrality with the minimum risk of setting the Scandinavians against the Allies.

Obviously it would be difficult for the Scandinavians to resist pro-Finnish or anti-Soviet arguments in favor of an Allied landing of troops when the Scandinavians themselves have been urging the world to come to Finland's assistance and to realize that the world is menaced from Moscow.

Tackle Reds and Nazis

The Allies in that event would be able to tackle the Germans at the same time as the Russians. For if the Allies got off the mark first the Germans would be compelled, it would seem, to intervene themselves in the Scandinavian Peninsula as well perhaps as to go through the Netherlands and attack Britain from the base of the Low Countries

Another point in favor of intervention is that it would be the best chance of fomenting internal trouble in Germany.

If Germany met the challenge and co-operated actively with Soviet Russia in repelling it, the repercussion in Germany might be explosive for the Nazis. For the Finns are heroes to Germany as well as to the rest of the world.

Groundhog Lodge on Finns' Side To Honor Distinguished Member

QUARRYVILLE, Pa., Jan. 26 (AP)—A "declaration of war" against Soviet Russia was considered last night by Pennsylvania's picturesque Slumbering Groundhog Lodge in sympathy with its only foreign member—former President Pehr Evind Svinhufred of Finland.

Hibernating Governor George W. Hensel, Jr., announced that "unless things change a lot over there" the Lodge, which usually confines its activities to forecasting the weather each Groundhog Day would "just have to sever all relations with Russia."

What's to be done will be decided at the annual meeting Feb. 2. Then, too, the Lodge members will don high hats and nightgowns for the march down Swamp Hollow way to observe whether the groundhog sees his shadow. They say that's how they tell how much longer winter will last.

And in the general store or out along the main town street they'll argue the point with unbelievers, by the hour. Business simply shuts down on Groundhog Day—a holiday in Quarryville if nowhere else.

The former President of Finland is one of three members of the Lodge outside this southern Pennsylvania farming section. The others are Col. Charles Lindbergh and Vice-President John N. Garner.

President Roosevelt had been proposed for membership this year—but two village blacksmiths were taken in instead.

Mr. Hensel explained the President is "too busy" now—but might be elected later.

Clark Gable Gets $4,000 a Week

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Clark Gable, once an oil field worker, signed a new contract Jan. 25 that will pay him almost $1,500,000.

His new salary of $4,000 a week was reported to represent a $1,000-a-week raise.

The (M. G. M.) studio said the contract was unusual in that it is for a straight seven years without options, runs for 52 weeks a year instead of the usual 40 but permits the actor time off during October, November and December.

Mr. Gable will be required to appear in at least three pictures annually with a fourth probable.

With his actress-wife, Carole Lombard, who also earns a fancy wage, Mr. Gable leaves by motor tomorrow on a Mexican trip.

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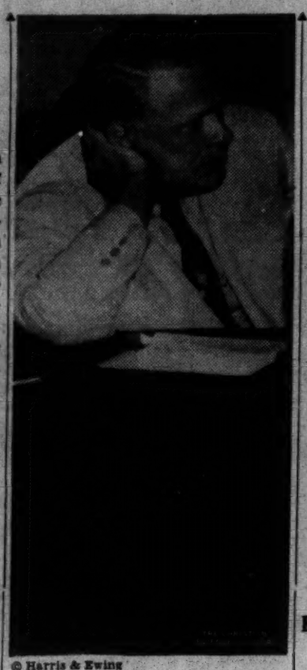
Behind the Headlines

War in Europe turns spotlight on work of subversive groups in America.

U. S. is still at peace, but it is putting its house in order without waiting for crisis.



© Harris & Ewing

Dies Committee gets additional funds to continue investigations.

When the war broke out in Europe the path of leaders of subversive movements in the United States immediately became a thorny one. American opinion already impatient with the efforts being made to implant Communist and Nazi doctrines on American soil, definitely solidified against these and other alien philosophies. Earl Browder and Fritz Kuhn have now been convicted, 17 members of the so-called Christian Front arrested, and action is pending against others whose activities have been directed against American institutions.

The Dies Committee which might have been allowed to lapse under other circumstances, has just received another Congressional appropriation for continuing its work in exposing the seamy side of Communistic and other intrigues, and the grotesque machinations of petty conspirators. These are all indications that Americans are at last losing patience with even the parlor Bolsheviks and those who march in shirts of many colors. Up to now, they have viewed their antics with mingled amusement and exasperation. But they have seen enough. If the course of the war in Europe should seem to threaten American isolation, and lead to the United States becoming involved, the American attitude towards undercover agitators will harden even more and the United States will become an increasingly uncomfortable place for them to live in.

Enemies of Democracy

Even democracies must draw the line somewhere against harboring their own enemies. Totalitarian states make short work of any dissenting minorities. Democracies, on the other hand, are tolerant of differences of opinion. But they are faced today with the problem of maintaining the bases of Democracy while at the same time dealing with elements that would undermine and destroy them.

This is true especially in time of war. History reveals that one of two things is likely to happen when a Nation becomes involved in serious hostilities. Either the Government must control the dissident elements in the state or they will organize a revolution and overthrow the Government. There were examples of both alternatives in the World War. Great Britain while at war was threatened with rebellion in Ireland. The United Kingdom Government was strong and the Irish cause could not enlist the support of all Irishmen, let alone Englishmen and Scots. The Government put down the incipient rebellion and after the war made peace with the Irish.

Russia's Experience

The experience of Russia was just the opposite. There, the Government was weak and corrupt. The revolutionists were able to overthrow it and make peace with the enemy. A weak peace which they were later able to disavow.

The lesson of these two examples is that a Government which can command the loyalty of the people, and whose cause is just, has little to fear from plotters within. But a Government that rests upon mere force and suppression is endangered if it becomes involved in war.

Russia and perhaps Germany may find this to be the case.

Putting House in Order

In the United States, there is no serious disaffection. The plotters against the constitutional regime are a mere handful. They could probably accomplish little, even if left alone.

Yet to ignore them would doubtless give them the impression that success for their schemes is possible. And under this impression they would be led to worse excesses.

Discretion is therefore advisable. Conviction and imprisonment of the ringleaders is a salutary step. Such suppression need not be a first step toward general interference with the civil liberties of sober citizens. These liberties are more seriously endangered by the Communist and Fascist plotters than by the precautionary measures of the Government.

American is still at peace in a world increasingly at war. It is putting its house in order without waiting for a crisis.

Rex Miller.

Organized Women Ask Early U. S. Mediation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Eleven national women's organizations, members of the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, are being asked to urge President Roosevelt to initiate peace mediation in the world's several wars "at the earliest possible moment."

A recommendation that the United States offer itself as soon as feasible as a world peacemaker by calling an international conference of nonbelligerents was adopted by a vote of 105 to 71 at the final session of the Cause and Cure of War Conference here yesterday.

Overruling those who would merely have offered their "support" to any future mediation plan the State Department might be a party to, the majority of Conference delegates rallied around a proposal of Dorothy Detzer, Executive Secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, demanding action "at the earliest possible moment."

Tinge of Isolationism

The Women's International League, which has many avowed pacifists in its ranks, is not a member of the Cause and Cure of War group, but Miss Detzer was present as a delegate of the National Committee of Church Women.

No less important was the Conference approval of an isolationist-tinged resolution affirming support for President Roosevelt's "declared position to keep the United States out of war."

In other resolutions, the Conference urged the cutting of economic aid to Japan and the giving of aid to China; recommended removal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act; advocated cooperation in humanitarian efforts to help refugees; advised continuation of inter-American co-operative efforts; supported governmental action for financial and economic aid to nations which are victims of aggression; and urged creation of a joint congressional-executive-civilian national defense commission to integrate foreign and national defense policies.

World Police Voted Down

A proposal advanced by Mrs. May Bell Harper, W. C. T. U. delegate from New Haven, Conn., to have a petition addressed to all signers of the Kellogg-Briand anti-war pact urging them to assemble and set up an international police force was voted down.

The resolution regarding aid to Japan read as follows: "Because of the violation of the Nine Power Treaty we recommend stopping economic aid to Japan and giving economic aid to China. Upon the withdrawal of Japan from China we urge that the United States participate in efforts for a just settlement of Far Eastern problems, including on the part of the United States a reduction in trade barriers, a removal of racial discriminations and renunciation of special rights in China."

Vote for Social Justice

The Conference, at the request of Miss Mary Winslow, U. S. member of the Inter-American Commission of Women, voted to recognize social justice as a basis of lasting peace.

"As part of a national defense policy," said the resolution, "we urge the maintenance and extension of programs of social justice for citizens of this country, recognizing that such programs can be seriously handicapped by the financial competition of military defense plans."

Miss Winslow said she referred to such programs as WPA, CCC and NYA, which might suffer cuts in the event of additional appropriations for defense.

In a preamble to the recommendations, the women said they "look forward to the erection of a world order, founded on justice and good will, with a new emphasis on moral and spiritual values as fundamental to it." They added:

"World Without War"

"To create a world without war we believe necessitates the erection of organs of international action through which each nation may exercise responsibility for achieving common welfare, may accept limitation of its own freedom of action where an international judgment declares the common good will be so served, may deal with its fellows without war and insist that others do the same, and may seek peaceful means to remedy conditions which are working harm for itself or others.'

Women's organizations for whose international relations policies the conference resolutions will form a basis of discussion and possible action in 1940 are: the American Association of University Women; General Federation of Women's Clubs; National Board of Young Women's Christian Associations; National Committee of Church Women; National Council of Jewish Women; National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs; National Home Demonstration Council; National League of Women Voters; National Women's Christian Temperance Union; National Women's Conference of American Ethical Union; and National Women's Trade Union League.

G.O.P. Dinner Gets Roosevelt Regrets

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt isn't going to attend, but in a jesting mood he bought a couple of tickets Jan. 26 to a Republican Lincoln Day banquet in Illinois.

Through a Secretary, Stephen T. Early, he sent word that he hoped the dinner would be a success and that the speaker—Representative Charles A. Plumley (R) of Vermont—"will make the subject assigned to him—'How to keep a state from going haywire on the presidential year'—crystal clear to all in attendance."

In inviting Mr. Roosevelt for the Feb. 12 dinner, Bernard M. Long of Wheaton, Ill., took a cue from the Democrats, who asked Senate and House Republican leaders to a Jackson Day dinner here Jan. 8. The leaders sent regrets.

Mr. Roosevelt also sent regrets, but asked Mr. Early to enclose two 25-cent stamps in payment for two tickets. He wants to keep the latter for souvenirs.

Variation of 'Thank You' Is Telephone Innovation

MONTICELLO, N. Y., (AP)—Telephone users give their numbers to the operators here with an air of expectancy these days—they never know what reply they'll get.

R. D. Carroll, Manager of the Telephone Company, "to personalize the service" and relax the stereotyped "thank you," gave operators their choice of "certainly," "surely," and "thank you," as replies.

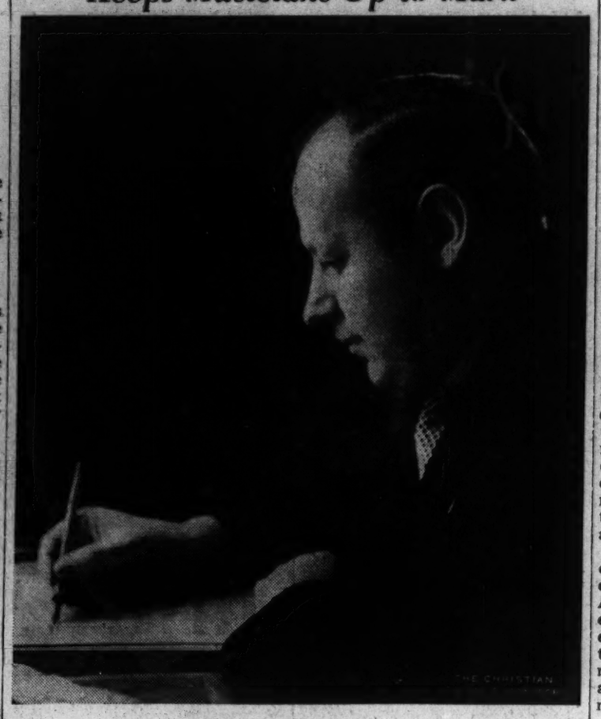
Mr. Carroll said "surely" is getting the best play, with opinion on the innovation divided among both operators and clients.

Easy on Overcoats

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—Since 1933 Homer Gruenther, Secretary to Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska hasn't worn an overcoat.

"The only trouble," he said, "is that people keep on trying to give you an overcoat. In restaurants the waiter will pick an overcoat off a hook and try to put it on you. The same when you go to somebody's house. It would be great for an overcoat collector."

Keeps Musicians Up to Mark



Eugene Goossens

Conductor of Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra

Cincinnati Symphony Stands On Art Tradition of 90 Years

A Symphony Orchestra Tour
Eighth of 20 Articles

By Howard W. Hess

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cincinnati, Ohio

Music has always been a part of the social life of Cincinnati. Announcements appearing in the Western Spy over 100 years ago requested the members of the Singing Society to bring not only their singing books but their own candles also. A musical event in the year 1849 was the Sängerfest, an organization of German choral societies in various parts of the country which assembled in Cincinnati to sing the songs of the Fatherland. In 1872, when Theodore Thomas visited Cincinnati with his orchestra, a National American Music Festival was planned combining the Singing Societies with the Thomas Orchestra. A most successful festival took place the following year, 1873. Three years afterward, Music Hall was constructed. It is the present home of the Symphony Orchestra and the May Music Festival. Music Hall has a seating capacity of over 3,600 and is acoustically fine.

The first purely local orchestral concerts were conducted by Michael Brand, who led a group of some 40 men musicians. This group formed the nucleus from which the full symphony orchestra under the auspices of the Cincinnati Orchestra Association Company was developed in 1895. The honor of organizing and perfecting this association is credited to Miss Helen Sparrman, Honorary President of the Ladies Musical Club, and to its President, Miss Emma Roedter, and its Secretary, Mrs. William Howard Taft. They began with a fund of $15,000.

Seidl Appears

In the spring of 1895, three series of three concerts each were given at Pike's Opera House, Anton Seidl, Henry Schradieck, and Frank Van der Stucken conducting. Mr. Van der Stucken was engaged as permanent conductor and served until 1906. In consequence of the demands of labor unions, the orchestra was disbanded, and the Association brought orchestras from other cities to give concerts. Later, Mrs. Taft assumed the presidency of the Association and served until 1900, when her husband was appointed Governor of the Philippines. Mrs. Taft was succeeded by Mrs. Christian R. Holmes, who held the office for 13 years. Upon her resignation, Mrs. Charles Phelps Taft became president, and assumed responsibility for deficits.

For 16 years, Cincinnati owed the perpetuation of the orchestra to the ability and generosity of Mrs. Taft, who, with her husband, in 1928 proposed the foundation of the Cincinnati Institute of Fine Arts, "to further the musical and artistic education and culture of the people of Cincinnati and to that end to maintain and support schools of art, music, and drama, art museums, symphony orchestras, and conduct other similar activities, in connection with the fine arts; to hold and manage endowment funds for the purpose of similar activities; to afford financial or other aid to other corporations, not for profit, as now or hereafter may be engaged to further the purpose above named."

Endowment

Mr. and Mrs. Taft offered to give to the Institute $1,000,000, on condition that $2,500,000 additional be raised for the endowment fund through public subscription. The subscription campaign was undertaken and was completely successful. In the Spring of 1929, the Orchestra was taken over by the Institute of Fine Arts, and it has been operated since then by a board of trustees appointed by the president of the Institute. The principal endowments previous to the founding of the Institute of Fine Arts were made by Martha Cora Dow, who left a trust fund of $700,000, the income of which was to be used as the Association saw fit, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth (Susan Walker), and the estate of Mrs. Victoria Hoover.

Leopold Stokowski conducted the orchestra from 1909 to 1912. When in Cincinnati, Mr. Stokowski was just beginning his conducting career. He left for Philadelphia and was succeeded by Ernst Kunwald, who had been associate conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic with Arthur Nikisch. Mr. Kunwald's alleged sympathies with the German Empire during the World War culminated in his internment in 1917, and the season was completed by guest conductors. Walter Henry Rothwell, Victor Herbert, Henry Hadley, Ossip Gabrilowitsch acted in turn, and Eugene Ysaye, who was chosen to succeed Mr. Kunwald. The individuality of Mr. Ysaye as a concert artist and as a conductor soon asserted itself, but what superior qualities he possessed as an interpreter were offset by his weakness as a drillmaster. His fiery temperamental reign came to an end in 1922, when he returned to Belgium. The Hungarian, Fritz Reiner, who served as conductor from 1922 to 1931, brought the orchestra back to a more definite technical finish.

Goossens Takes Hand

Eugene Goossens, who succeeded Mr. Reiner, is now serving his ninth consecutive season.

Besides the regular series of 20 pairs of concerts, the association gives a series of young people's concerts designed to fit in with the appreciation classes of the schools. Program notes which fully discuss the numbers to be played, with the principal themes, are mailed to the supervisors of the schools, who prepare the students to listen intelligently. Music Hall is completely filled at each concert and a potential audience is being trained for the future.

In 1935-36, the Orchestra Association produced four Wagnerian operas, two of which ("Tannhäuser" and "Die Meistersinger") were given in English. The others were "Die Walküre" and "Tristan und Isolde." Mr. Goossens conducted. The vocalists included many singers of the Metropolitan Opera Company, with the Cincinnati Symphony Chorus. A second successful series was undertaken in 1936-1937, when "Carmen," "Tosca," "The Marriage of Figaro" (in English), and "Salome" were the offerings.

The Woman's Committee of the Symphony Association sold something like 4,600 season tickets for the season of 1936-1937, an increase of about 1,800 subscriptions over the previous year. For the season of 1937-1938, it surpassed its record by selling 5,046 subscriptions. This season, with Mrs. Miles Benham as the business head, the Committee set the goal at 6,000.

New Taxes Opposed By Publishers' Group

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—The New York State Newspaper Publishers Association adopted a resolution Jan. 24 opposing the imposition of additional taxes, whether national, state or local.

Closing their three-day convention, the publishers suggested that economies be "instituted to the end that necessary governmental and social services may be accomplished without further taxation and methods and means be devised to reduce the present burden."

Railroad Transports Fire To Convenient Crossing

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP) — "Please have a fire engine on hand at 2619 South Fifth Street in five minutes," the voice on the telephone told the fire department.

The dispatcher of the North Shore Railroad was calling.

"We're bringing a fire to that station," he said.

Engine Company 31 rushed to that station. Two minutes later a North Shore merchandise train from Chicago rolled in with rubbish ablaze in one car because of an overheated stove. The firemen made short work of it.

Latin Nations Weary of Talk And Ask Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The time has arrived to close down the Pan-American "juridical laboratory" for several years, declared the newspaper El Mercurio in a prominently printed editorial article which attracted wide attention because of its critical self-analysis of continental relationships.

With this closure effected, El Mercurio said, it would then be possible "to open another laboratory for more practical ends—special trade favors between our countries, a reasonable quota of tonnage for our maritime transport, complete acceptance of sanitary certificates of origin covering our natural products, and an international bank of credit for our trade and industry."

One of the most critical phrases employed by the editorial writer carried the warning that "if Latin America does not determine its emergence from the embryonic economic situation in which it is today, then it will continue to be a mere academy of subaltern jurists above the poor and ignorant masses."

Purchases by Drops

Years ago—but not recently—it was not unusual for some foreign observers to express themselves in a similarly critical vein. This is the first time that an authoritative South American newspaper has contained such a criticism.

El Mercurio, like many other Latin organs, has failed to conceal its disappointment over import restrictions in the United States market. Referring, also, to the general lack of trade facilities between Latin American countries, the paper stated:

"American protectionism rendered illusory all effective co-operation planned by that country in its relationships with Latin America. The 'good neighbor' policy will never mean anything concrete while the great market of the United States measures out the consumption of our products by the drops and while acceptance of these appears to be regulated by the Middle West.

"Meantime, the 110,000,000 Latin Americans, occupying 13,000,000 square miles of territory, with all kinds of natural resources, are slaves of the famous 'most-favored-nation' clause, which impedes mutually privileged trade and daily accentuates our economic estrangement.

"To continue with the universal swarm we sacrifice everything in order to be 'sovereign' and to have our geographical frontiers recognized within the great continental whole, which we have made intangible in the colonial sense but weak and perishable in the sense of organic power. We commenced by copying democratic institutions and overlooked their basis, the education of the people, thus maintaining ignorance and ingenuity to facilitate our dominance by those who so desired.

"How much trade is there between Latin American countries? The proportion does not exceed 1 per cent of their total overseas transactions. How many thousand tons of shipping do they possess? Not even half the amount of Sweden, a country of six and a half million inhabitants. How many business enterprises and how much capital appertain to native Americans? Not one-third of the total in operation. How many illiterates are there? Seventy per cent."

[This statement about illiteracy is general, does not apply to all countries of Latin American, and would be disputed by many Latin Americans even as an average percentage.]

"We could multiply this class of questions and answers. One more will suffice further to penetrate the phenomenon of our inferiority. While the United States is still governed by its Federal constitution of 1789, how many constitutions have been given, taken away, and returned to Latin American countries through the thousand convulsions of a century? An average of eight for each one. One hundred and sixty-eight constitutions." practical inter-American co-operation.

The article developed the theme that a defective and sterile education received by 30 per cent of the population, and the "politiqueria," or loquacious notions about politics among literates and illiterates alike, had caused Latin Americans to lose all grasp of practical inter-American trade.

It was argued that the lessons of the past and present wars demanded immediate attention to continental economics. There were sufficient national and international laws on the continent, it said, and peace was assured for at least a century.

All congresses, technical or otherwise, should be abandoned, the paper feels, and every effort concentrated on continental trade.

Good Neighbor Policy Faces Sincerity Test

Trends in the Americas

By Roland Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Almost unnoticed by the American people as they follow every move of wars in Europe and Asia, their own invisible first line of defense in the Western Hemisphere buckles as a few defenders rally to its most vulnerable sector, that of inter-American trade.

Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, forced to retreat from his cherished objective of a reciprocal trade agreement with Argentina, today seeks to regain some ground by pressing ahead toward a pact with Chile.

Chileans themselves freely state a growing Latin American conviction: That unless the United States begins soon to give tangible evidences of more give-and-take in trade, there is little point in talking any more about the Good Neighbor Policy.

Where Money Talks

South Americans are realists in questions of pesos and centavos, wool and copper, wheat and beef, however starry-eyed their poets become on soft southern nights beneath a tropical moon.

Many Latin Americans clearly recognize and sympathize with North America's dilemma. To a large extent, it is their own. They, too, have to grapple with specific economic interests within their countries. They know that when a Midwest meat packer has to face the prospect of meeting Argentine competition, even in a small degree, it is hard for him to see the larger interests of America as a whole.

In the same way, Argentine meat packers who face a stone wall at North American ports, find it hard to listen patiently when Pan-American Conferences fill the air with flowery orations, and pass high-sounding economic resolutions.

Decision Awaited

North America's decision in this election year regarding the Hull trade program and the Roosevelt foreign policy as a whole is being watched intently everywhere in Latin America.

Expectancy leads on to disappointment as the southern neighbors comment. They see the Inter-American Economic and Financial Committee at Washington launching hopeful projects in pursuit of the unity sincerely pledged at Panama last October. They also see American Congressmen, and even the Roosevelt Administration, retreating before the basic challenge of inter-American trade—rather than risk votes.

Purchases in the South

Simply stated and now more urgently recognized than a few months ago, the need is to increase North American purchases of Latin American products, so that the southern countries may buy more here and pay their debts.

Many of their products are competitive, such as Chilean copper. Yet in Argentina, as in Chile, the trade negotiators sought to dodge all highly controversial issues.

In an effort to remove the difficulty without disrupting North American industries, the Washington Economic Committee favors development of noncompetitive products in South America.

The Argentines are willing to consider such projects, as are the Chileans. But they ask how a country that is fitted by nature to mine copper, or to raise cattle, wheat, corn, wool, linseed, and not many other sizeable crops, can go far toward changes without disrupting the entire national economy.

The charge most frequently and regretfully voiced by South Americans, is that North America at present displays a degree of selfishness incompatible with practical good neighborliness. They feel that America, rich and diversified, could adjust its vast economy in small ways that would bulk with tremendous benefits in their smaller economies.

How Valuable Solidarity?

As realists, South Americans see the issue simply: The American people must decide how valuable hemisphere solidarity is to them. Even naval strategists admit in private conversation that a friendly South America would save millions of dollars to the United States Navy, as compared with a hostile South America that might some day actively aid and abet non-American alliances.

Once the paramount value of Inter-American friendship is grasped by the American people in its dollars-and-cents meaning as well as its higher meanings, South Americans are confident that a more co-operative trade policy will be forthcoming.

Not All One-Sided

The issue is not one of all give and no take on either side. For the present, war conditions abroad compel even Argentina to buy heavily in the United States, despite British and French pressure to "Buy from those who buy from you."

Latin Americans remark with some emphasis that their continued buying, and with it the Pan American movement that reached a peak at Panama, requires stable foundations of good will and actual trade in the months ahead, as well as after Europe's war is done.

Miss Rose of Cornell To Retire Next Autumn

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—Miss Flora Rose, Director of the State College of Home Economics at Cornell University, will retire Oct. 1, it was announced Jan. 25 by Dr. Edmund Ezra Day, Cornell President.

Miss Rose said she plans to spend considerable time after her retirement in travel. She has directed the College since its inception in 1925. She came to Cornell as a lecturer in 1907 and with the late Martha Van Rensselaer developed the first college of home economics in the East and the second in the United States.

To Monitor Readers

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

The CCC: A Good Idea Is Kept That Way

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman speaks:

"One of the New Deal projects which has met with wide acclaim and proved through six years to have few faults is the CCC—Civilian Conservation Corps. Its title is accurate but fails to tell of over a million young men taken from depressing and dangerous idleness, and given instead a fine out of door life which has been utilized to conserve much of the natural resources of America.

"It's hard to tell just what group of unemployed need the most attention—for young and old it is a difficult experience. But certainly the heart of the nation goes out to the millions of youngsters who, at an age when life usually looks bright to most boys of their age, with adventure and useful work ahead, see nothing ahead, no work, no hope, and none of those happy dreams of adventure and success which become poignant memories to every man, even though he may seldom realize them later on. To many of these the CCC has been a blessing far beyond expectation."

Question: "How did the CCC escape the widespread condemnation of many New Deal agencies due to the setting up of tremendous administrative forces?"

Answer: "Perhaps it was the high motives regarding it that brought about unusual wisdom. At any rate instead of setting up a bureaucracy, as you mention, the CCC wisely used existing government agencies for its operation.

"Selection of the men was given to the Labor Department and the Veterans' Administration. The War Department enrolled the men, built and administered the camps and looked after the pay, the welfare and the education of enrollees. Coming to the work to be done, this was handled by the Departments of Agriculture and Interior. Finally the Chief of Finance of the War Department took over all money matters, sending cash allowance to the enrollees and sending checks to their dependents.

"The added work for these Departments was easy to absorb, at but little extra cost. They each functioned far more effectively than any newly set up bureau could, and the CCC administrative force was kept to a bare 65 persons."

Question: "Just how did these Departments function better than a new bureau might? Wasn't the CCC new work for them too?"

Answer: "As the CCC it was new work. But the nature of the work in each case was so similar to the regular work of these Departments that it was easily absorbed.

"Take the War Department phase, for instance. For 150 years the War Department has specialized in enrolling men, housing them, transporting them, feeding them, clothing them, watching out for their welfare. Naturally it has a thoroughly developed technique for these highly specialized requirements. With plans to take care of an Army of 4,000,000 men if necessary, it found handling the CCC's first 500,000 just one more job. And the dispatch with which it handled them amazed and delighted everyone. For once a big plan was announced for a given time and was finished right on the dot—thanks to the Army."

Question: "Then these long CCC barracks are Army products?"

Answer: "They are. After building all kinds of units the Army found that for economy, efficiency and comfort there was nothing better than those long one-story affairs you see at CCC camps. No months of experimenting, of planning, of architectural experimenting were needed. The camps were up as soon as the boys were ready for them that first fall."

Question: "How about administering these camps? If the Army undertook that how did it keep discipline?"

Answer: "I presume you mean by that how were the men kept in line when they didn't have a three year enlistment or a court martial held over them? Well you see the American Army is a natural outgrowth of a free independent citizenry. So its officers early realized that ruling through fear was no basis for discipline of an Army that depends upon volunteers in time of war, with a spontaneous elan, to win. So they evolved a method built upon intelligence, reason, fair play and natural leadership through respect instead of fear.

"Army officers first took over the camps. Soon thousands of Reserve officers replaced them. And to the credit of these officers it may be said that they have turned out hundreds of thousands of young men who, applying for jobs later on in civilian life, have won widespread commendation for their natural discipline, obedience, and willingness to work hard. They found the average youth, properly handled, only needed leadership of the right sort to bring him along."

Question: "Wasn't one of the primary points of this idea to have the money earned by the young men sent to their homes, since they were picked from families in need?"

Answer: "Yes. They are paid a cash allowance of $30 a month, of which about four fifths is sent to their dependents. This is not compulsory but since preference is given to young men who will agree to this and there are three or four applicants for every opening, sending home of money has become the rule."

Question. "Could you tell us more about how the CCC was started?"

Answer: "Our guest speaker, William Stringer, of the Fireside Staff, will tell you about that—on Page 375."

Conserving America's Youth—and Resources

Globe; © Underwood; By a Staff Photographer

A Unique Government Venture: It Gets Almost Unanimous Approval

(1) A CCC class in "guidance" being held at Camp A-2, Beltsville, Md. The boys belong to Company 1362. (2) Workers splitting shingles for restoration of historic buildings in Morristown National Historical Park, N. J. (3) A caravan of CCC workers moving over a California highway. (4) The late Robert Fechner, who was both head and guiding spirit of the CCC. (5) View of one CCC camp, showing the type of outdoor camp life provided enrollees.

Uncle Sam Gives a Hand to Youth

By William H. Stringer

On March 9, 1933, five days after President Roosevelt was inaugurated, six men including the Secretaries of Agriculture, Interior and War, gathered at the White House. They listened as the President spoke—of trees and youth and the conservation of them. He talked of denuded acres and discouraged unemployed youth, of forests and young men fighting a losing battle. Both, he said, needed a "break." He proposed the use of one to conserve the other.

In that depression year some 5,000,000 men between 18 and 25 were ready for work and could find none. The President asked his listeners: Could we put half a million jobless young men to work in forest camps—at once? Their reply was: Yes! With that, the CCC was born.

A program was quickly worked out and authorized by Congress. The aim was to have 250,000 men employed in the forests and along the streams by early summer. Actually, on July 1, 275,000 had been selected and transported to the newly built camps. The Department of Labor chose the men, making use of local, State and Federal relief rolls for guidance. The War Department accepted them, and built the camps. The projects—reforestation, fire, erosion and flood control, wild life conservation, park development, 150 major types in all, were and are still furnished by the Departments of Agriculture and Interior.

First Camp in Virginia

The first camp was set up on a rain-soaked April day at George Washington National Park, Virginia. Thus began an experiment which Americans everywhere have hailed as a success. Thus began a program designed to pull young men off the streets, away from crime spots, up from discouragement—a program designed to give them a new outlook, new training, a healthful outdoor existence, and a few dollars pay for the folks back home.

Thus began a program by which prodigal America undertook to restore to Nature some of the forests and streams and wildlife beauty which a century of exploitation had ravaged away. And thus, incidentally, began a conservation of some of the basics of Democracy.

Germany is credited with inaugurating the idea of youth camps. The Reich maintained 200,000 youth at its Arbeitsdienst in a normal prewar year. In the United States, the Army has managed the CCC camps. No governmental agency could have been more efficient, could have set up the wooden "longhouses" as quickly or at less expense to the taxpayer. But President Roosevelt, ably abetted by Robert Fechner, the late eminently capable director of the CCC, said: No goosestep rules. And so, sergeants became civilian directors in the CCC.

2,600,000 Enrollees

The Civilian Conservation Corps has seen six and a half successful years. It has given employment to 2,600,000 men, all youths with the exception of 185,000 veterans, 50,000 Indians (taught how to maintain themselves on their own land) and 20,000 territorials. It has erected camps in every state, the majority of them in national and state forests. It has planted close to 2,000,000,000 trees, constructed over 100,000 miles of truck trails and wood roads, improved 3,400,000 acres of forest stands, and spent over 9,000,000,000 man days in fighting forest fires and in the prevention of them. As a typical sideline, the CCC has helped to untangle New England's hurricane damage.

Facilities for education quickly grew into the CCC program. Now some 90 per cent of the boys make use of the vocational or technical training offered, thus fitting themselves for jobs in industry when their camp days are over.

Statistics readily show the conservation of trees, by which America begins to rebuild its forest heritage. The conservation of human beings, by which the United States may hope to avoid the dry-rot of citizenry which produces crime and breeds dictatorship, is less openly visible; but it's there just the same.

Problems Raised by the CCC

With the dawn of 1940, as the wheels of industry turn faster and unemployment drops somewhat, the demand for CGC jobs may slightly lessen. Congress, seeking where to use the economy axe, already has plans for curtailing this government agency. Yet national unemployment persists with its greatest stubbornness in the youthful brackets. Last October, Acting Director James McEntee estimated that the CCC would have at least 215,000 junior applicants for the 85,000 vacancies of that period.

Whether and how much to cut down the CCC constitute a major problem for Washington today. Another is the educational question: How completely should the CCC be made a governmental instrument for vocational training, a sort of forest-hewn technical school? A final and looming question—which could become larger with a change of Administration at Washington—is: Should military training be introduced into the CCC?

A Gallup Poll, last October, found a majority of those questioned in favor of injecting military training, for those who wished it, into the CCC curriculum. However, Acting Director McEntee has made this thoughtful comment: "If the time has come in this country, in the judgment of Congress, that universal military training is necessary, then my boys and your boys should take it. We have no right to select a group of boys from poor families exclusively. Defending our country is the responsibility of everyone."

The Human Side of It

Tom, Dick, Harry, they joined the CCC. And the first few days of their new life was a pretty awesome experience. But in the end it turned out to be a "Great Adventure."

Yes, the trek of thousands of youths to the camps has its social drama. The CCC has been a veritable melting pot for Young America, even as the evacuation to the country of thousands of British children has brought British country and city dwellers to know each other better.

But those first few days! Young men from the city lights, from the modest towns, from the open farm country. "Toughs" and "softies" thrown together, serious minded breadwinners and showoffs, college men and men with only an eighth grade diploma—all to be fused into a congenial whole.

Getting Adjusted

The first hours saw them reporting to the Army officials, saw examinations and the taking of records, saw them outfitted in denim uniforms, that sometimes didn't fit. Thousands of men assembled in conditioning camps, wondering to what part of the Nation they would be shipped. Thousands of men soon traveling to permanent camps, in the hills and mountains, in the eroded valleys, in the national parks, in the grazing lands, wherever there was conservation work to be done.

Eventually Tom, Dick, Harry became seasoned veterans. The vigorous outdoor work, the regular sleep, the wholesome food and the hours of relaxation performed their wonders. Then came the first month's pay—$30, of which $25 went home for the support of their families; and that helped tremendously.

The boys became accustomed to the camp routine. Rolling out of bed at six in the morning, breakfast at seven. Work beginning at eight o'clock, steady until lunch at twelve. In the afternoon, work ending at four o'clock, with dinner between five and six. From four o'clock on and in the evenings, time to engage in athletics (most camps have their teams) or other forms of recreation, time to attend the educational classes.

No Summer Camp

The work was not all easy. The camp discipline, though not Army discipline, brought shirkers up short. The CCC is no elite boy's summer camp. But it's an all-American adventure in regular work and camaraderie.

To most boys in the CCC, there come days of sunshine after rain, days when the allotted task falls easy to trained muscles. There come weekends when the boys hitch-hike or ride in well-earned trips to town. There come hours when a young man finds himself seriously interested in the vocational course he is taking. There comes the time when a new self-esteem and confidence is born in boys who may have walked the streets discouraged a few months before. When that time arrives, the CCC has performed its humanitarian task well.

W. H. S.

Twenty Dollars' Worth

It costs the United States Government something less than $20 a week to provide each CCC boy with food, clothes, living quarters, tools, educational and vocational equipment—and to pay him $30 a month, $25 of which on the average goes home to parents or dependents.

What does the United States get in the way of purely physical returns for this expenditure? Statistics elsewhere on this page give some idea of the magnitude of work accomplished.

But let's leave figures for a moment and see what the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior have to say about the CCC.

As far back as 1937, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace declared:

"Of all the splendid and permanent and worth-while conservation work which the CCC has done, its contribution to forest protection and forest planting has been the most outstanding."

On the fourth birthday of the Corps, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes wrote:

"Hundreds of parks embracing millions of acres of land and water have been established or extended; reclamation work on great tracts of arid or semi-arid land restored to agricultural use have been protected and secured; many square miles of the country's best public grazing land have been properly protected and regulated; and valuable coal deposits on the public domain have been saved from destruction from underground fire."

Twenty dollars a week per enrollee has purchased this for the Nation.

The ABC of the CCC

The report of the late Robert Fechner, Civilian Conservation Corps Director from its inception until his passing on December 31, presents these figures:

* * *

Six-year total of men employed, 2,600,000; trees planted, 1,855,000,000; trails and roads built, 106,800; telephone lines strung, 73,590; bridges constructed, 42,870; fire hazards reduced on 2,000,000,000 acres; check dams in gullies, 4,890,000; fences built, 17,100,000 rods; forest stands improved, 3,406,000 acres; impounding dams built, 5,575; springs, waterholes, reservoirs, 18,000; man days spent fighting, preventing fires, 9,375,000,000.

* * *

Annually, the CCC has given steady employment to an average of 300,000 men. Slashes in the budget (as of Dec. 31, 1939) would cut the CCC enrollment to 230,000 men, with 1,227 camps.

Said Mr. Fechner: "Work projects already suggested by Federal and State departments would keep a CCC of 1,500 camps busy for from thirty to fifty years."

Read On—

Books

We Can Take It—By Ray Hoyt, American Book Company, New York, 1935. A short, interestingly written history of the CCC.

CCC Through the Eyes of 272 Boys—H. M. Walker, Western Reserve University Press, 1938.

CCC, the American Folk School—By S. F. Harby, Edward Bros., 1938.

Administration of the CCC—C. P. Harper, author and publisher, 1939.

Magazines

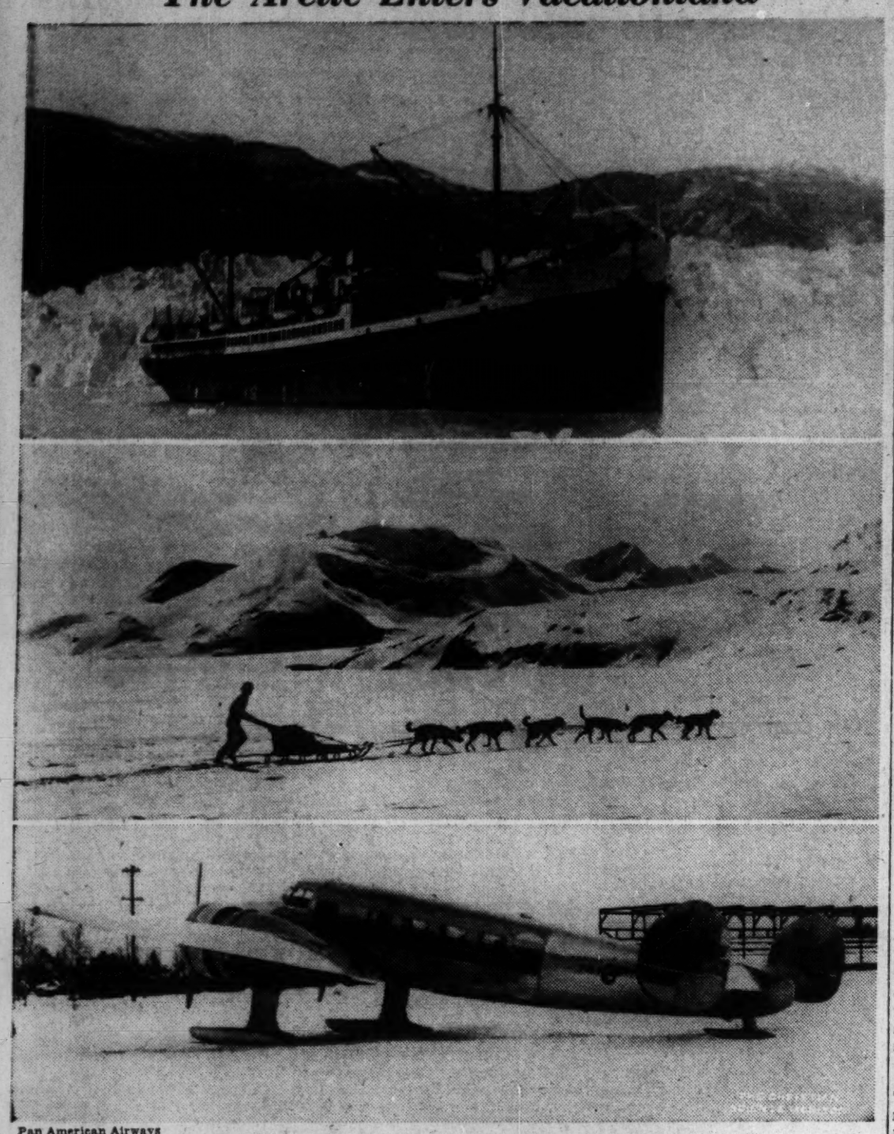
Trends in CCC Education—By H. W. Oxley, School Life, December, 1939.

CCC Indispensable?—Colliers, August 19, 1939.

America's Peace Army—By John L. Christian, Current History, January, 1939.

The CCC Program—By Robert Fechner, The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, November, 1937.

The Arctic Enters Vacationland



Pan American Airways

The Far North Revels in Striking Scenery

Top—The steamship Alaska at Taku Glacier. Center—A dog team trots over the frozen waste. Lower—A Pacific Alaska Airways plane on skis.

Why Not Alaska for a Winter Vacation?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

A winter trip to Alaska—it can be easily made—in comfort and luxury. There are four modes of travel in Alaska—steamer, airplane, train, and dog team—no, the trailer cannot go until the International Highway is built. The first three transportation facilities are available at all times. But the dog team must have ice and snow to "mush" over Alaska trails.

The first to be considered is the ship, at least until the greatly discussed aviation service between Seattle and Juneau is established. The modern liner, slipping out of Seattle or Vancouver ports, will, perhaps, be the same craft that took the northern adventurer on his summer jaunt.

Even though storms on the Pacific may stir the tide into heaving, boisterous waves, their fury will be dashed and broken upon the rock bound shores of the island maze protecting the Inside Passage, and their tempestuous waters calmed by passing through a labyrinth of inlets, sounds, bays and straits.

* * *

If planning to take advantage of Alaska's only railway—the Alaska Railroad—the ship must carry you out of the Inside Passage across the Gulf of Alaska after leaving Juneau. Within 48 hours it will dock at Seward at the entrance of Prince of William Sound.

Here the globe trotter will hustle to the toot of an engine. For two days the little narrow gauge railway conveyor will puff over mountain passes, twist around glazed lakes, thump over trestles spanning rapids, hushed by the magic touch of frost. The little train, composed mostly of freight cars, will click along through Mt. McKinley Park, with Denali, the Big Chief, as the Indians called Mt. McKinley, ever foremost. McKinley rises 17,000 feet from base to tip—the highest peak in the world in this respect.

Of course, Alaska's growing child of transportation is aviation. In winter a plane only needs to don a pair of skis, and the man-made bird is off—humming through the skies happy and carefree. Incidently, frozen tundra and the lakes make excellent landing fields, and the quiet waters of the south are always ready to receive a pontooned airship. Consequently, at all times planes fly off in different directions on scheduled and chartered trips.

However, it must not be inferred that the strenuous, but exhilarating and genuine good sport of dog team travel has become obsolete. The Eskimos and Indians still use this mode of transportation. And the white man relies entirely on his dogs to cover short distances, and transport him back and forth from the nearest airport.

* * *

Winter scenery is Alaska's strong point. During a clear, cold day the mountains stand forth in grandeur, majesty, beauty—and loneliness. The seas glimmer. A wind whips the quiet water, sending the tide into spiral sprays, resembling dusty whirlwinds on the desert. In rain and snow, cloud effects are constantly changing. A spot of sun peeks through—and lo!—splotches of rainbow colors are brightening the somber surroundings. Disturb a drift of snow and you uncover the blue of the glaciers, bedecked with shiny particles of sparkling light. And at night, when the sky is clear, the moon climbs high, tinting earth, heavens, and waters with glistening silver.

But in the interior and northern section of Alaska, the experience is different. The tundras stretch forth far into the horizon, giving one an awesome sense of infinity. And when the twilight air crackles, feels as though it can be snapped, then look to the tree tops—not high into the skies—for the mysterious Aurora Borealis is ready to stage its heavenly display.

Is it any wonder that the traveler, chancing to see Alaska in winter, declares that this season is more beautiful than the long summer days and the stretches of green, flower-adorned plant and forest life? At this time wild life is gentler. The snow and ice afford the sport of skiing and skating.

And so far as comfort is concerned, electricity, radio, steam heat, and automobiles—even though the roads are mainly local—are all part of Alaska daily life.

Come on North this winter!

Inquiry Turns to Employers

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26 (AP)—The La Follette Civil Liberties Committee, investigating California's labor situation, delved into employer associations today after hearing testimony that Communists and the Associated Farmers had hindered Federal efforts to aid farm labor conditions.

Executives of several employer associations, including the Associated Farmers and the former Industrial Association of San Francisco, now merged into the San Francisco Industrial Council, were under subpoena to appear.

Committee spokesmen said they intended to look into the organization of the employers' associations, their effectiveness, and their co-operation with other similar groups and with law enforcement agencies.

Official on Stand

The Associated Farmers and the Communists were blamed by a Federal official yesterday with being the "extremist" groups which had harassed the Government in its efforts to improve the lot of an army of California migratory farm workers.

The witness was R. L. Burgess, Regional Representative of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's Division of Information, who said he had denounced both the organized farmers and Communists for seeking to "pervert all programs for the benefit of agriculture."

He termed the Associated Farmers as "definitely moving toward a Fascist concept of how agriculture should be run," and said the Communists were "playing a dangerous game, in effect acting as agents of a foreign power which is not sincerely interested in the welfare" of the State's migratory workers.

Personal Views

"Many of the Associated Farmers are very sincere people who think that every decency, every freedom they value is endangered unless they deny agricultural laborers the right to organize unions, for example," he said.

Mr. Burgess, who stressed that he was giving only his personal views, declared corporation farms should be permitted "so long as their laborers are allowed to form collective bargaining units. Otherwise, the industrialized farm is simply a factory manufacturing class warfare."

Seven World's Fair Electrical Unions Isolate Selves in New Brotherhood

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Two locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, whose officers said they represented 16,000 members—all employes of the Consolidated Edison Company—withdrew from the international and the American Federation of Labor last night because of alleged discriminatory treatment at the World's Fair and on other pobs.

Five more locals today joined the original two.

The seven locals have a claimed membership of about 23,000. Herman E. Cooper, attorney, who announced the secession of the additional five locals, said all had acted because of dissatisfaction. The members felt, Mr. Cooper said, that they had no real autonomy and in two and a half years had paid out $258,000 in per capita taxes to the International "without any real representation."

The secession of Local 829 was voted unanimously at a meeting of about 1,000 members. A few hours later about 300 members of Local 830 took the same step.

Patrick J. McGrath, Business Manager of the unit, asserted his members were "completely ostracized" at the Fair, where he said the International favored Local 3; that Local 3 also attempted to oust Local 829 members on other jobs, and that appeals to Daniel Tracey, International President of the I. B. E. W., met with little or no satisfaction.

First Security Checks Mailed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Treasury Department dropped the Government's first batch of old-age insurance checks into the mails yesterday, consigned to West Coast recipients. Social security officials said the checks would be delivered to the beneficiaries on Feb. 1.

The Social Security Board said it approved the claims of approximately 7,000 persons during January, the first month of the social security payoff, but only about 3,000 were actually certified to the Treasury for payment. The remainder were largely the claims of workers who previously received lump sum settlements, and will not now be entitled to lifetime monthly benefits until enough has been deducted to make up for the lump sums already paid them.

Primary benefit claims certified for payment averaged $23.50, officials reported. In cases of married couples, both over 65 and eligible for benefits, the checks averaged $35.

Flag Incident Stirs Lewis To Defend Miners

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 26 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler, long considered a friend of labor, came here today to address the United Mine Workers of America, and stimulated speculation on the question:

"Is Senator Wheeler the man John L. Lewis wants in the White House?"

The Montana Democrat's appearance portended more drama for convention delegates still angry over the trick of a prankster, who unfurled a Communist flag on the stage while Mr. Lewis was speaking.

The words of Mr. Lewis, President of the Miners and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, were closely watched for any hint that he would support Senator Wheeler for the Presidency.

The Montanan was advanced as a Presidential possibility when Mr. Lewis, with many words of praise, invited him to speak.

Break With New Deal

Since then, the C. I. O. leader has broken with the New Deal, criticized Paul V. McNutt, Democratic Federal Security Administrator with Presidential ambitions, and predicted a Roosevelt third-term campaign would end in "ignominious defeat."

The flag incident, while regarded as an attempt to embarrass the U. M. W. politically, may have benefited Mr. Lewis, friends said.

It provided a perfect setting for the C. I. O. leader again to deny accusations that his organization is inhabited by Communists.

A Nation-wide radiocast was in progress, commemorating the founding of the U. M. W. 50 years ago. Mr. Lewis was speaking. Suddenly, from the stage aloft, a huge red banner with a hammer and sickle was lowered above the speaker's head.

Startled delegates rose to their feet and shouted: "Tear it down." The banner was removed while miners milled about, muttering protests.

Lewis Defends U. M. W.

Mr. Lewis, visibly shaken, completed the radiocast, restored order and said:

"It appears that someone has tried to perpetrate a most cowardly, reprehensible, and dastardly trick. No one can regret this more than a delegate of the United Mine Workers."

"There are no Communists in the United Mine Workers of America," he declared, and the delegates cheered wildly. He explained that the U. M. W. Constitution barred Communists.

"The United Mine Workers of America is an American institution," Mr. Lewis said. "It has but one flag, and that is the American flag. . . It will do as much or more to protect that flag as any cross-section of the American citizenship or anyone else who may proclaim their patriotic principles."

After he finished speaking, the audience sang "America."

Delegates heard Percy Tetlow, technical adviser of the Bituminous Coal Division, United States Department of Interior, declare that "Federal regulation of this industry is and will be inevitable."

He said there could be no regulation of the industry by states because of the competition of mine operators in different areas.

Action on additional resolutions was on the day's convention program.

Lutherans Decry Vatican Action

CHICAGO (AP)—President Roosevelt's appointment of a diplomatic representative at the Vatican was condemned by the National Lutheran Council Jan. 25 as a "violation of the best American traditions and contrary to the fundamental principles of the separation of Church and State."

The resolution was adopted at the twenty-second annual meeting of the Council, which has the support of some 7,000 Lutheran churches in the United States.

It followed a report of a committee assigned to a study of State participation in religious matters. Members of the committee were the Rev. Drs. F. H. Knubel and Ralph H. Long of New York, and the Rev. Dr. L. W. Boe of Northfield, Minn.

Green Pledges Roosevelt Aid As A. F. of L. Reply to Lewis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—A pledge of loyalty to the New Deal for its long and effective friendship to labor and condemnation of the attack by John L. Lewis, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, on the Roosevelt Administration as the act of an "arch ingrate," had today been written into the industrial union record by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor.

In an address at a dinner in honor of Thomas J. Lyons, newly elected President of the State Federation of Labor here last night, Mr. Green denounced Mr. Lewis' blast at the New Deal and his prediction that President Roosevelt would go down in "ignominious defeat" if he ran for a third term in a speech before the convention of the United Mine Workers of America at Columbus, Ohio, on Jan. 23.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York also spoke in defense of the Federal and City Administrations' labor records.

No Song of Hate

"We do not sing a song of hate, nor do we form an organization known as the Royal Order of Ingrates," Mr. Green declared. "We appreciate the services of our friends, whether in the social or the political fields.

"I declare tonight that through the support of our political friends, the workers of our country have made more progress in the last seven years than ever before in the history of our country."

Mr. Green then referred to Mr. Lewis' assertion that Democrats had ignored platform pledges during the present Federal Administration.

"I cannot understand how anyone possessing an understanding of the situation would say that the Congress of the United States has failed us in these past seven years.

Expresses Gratitude

"I, as President of the American Federation of Labor, wish to express my appreciation of the enactment of this splendid legislative program."

The Labor Federation head praised Senator Wagner, who has been sharply criticized by many Federation leaders for the National Labor Relations Act, of which he was the author, as "the champion of so many labor bills."

Mr. Green's remarks were frequently interrupted by prolonged applause by 2,800 labor leaders and their guests.

Mayor La Guardia held that no one could deny that much progress had been made for labor in the last seven years.

"It is the greatest progress labor ever made in such a period of time at any time or in any place in the history of the world," he asserted.

No Need of Violence

Referring to city industrial relations, the Mayor said that labor no longer had to resort to violence to obtain better conditions.

Senator Wagner was warmly received by the labor leaders and reiterated the statements of other speakers that labor had made record-breaking advances during the Roosevelt Presidency.

Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti, representing Governor Lehman, also spoke.

George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation, presided.

Daytona Beach a Boating Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Daytona Beach is well on the way to become the winter boating center of the Nation. Here, the greater percentage of yachts passing south, stop and fit out for the cruise southwards.

Three excellent boat works have been built by farsighted businessmen having confidence in the future of this city. One of them is said by visiting yachtsmen to be the best kept yard on the Atlantic seaboard. As this locality is naturally protected—by ocean and air currents—from the ravages of the summer hurricanes, these yards afford shelter for great number of yachts during the summer months whose owners do not care to take them north with them in the springtime.

Sailing is again a major sport on the Halifax River. The Daytona Beach Sailing Club has recently been organized; and it is a member of the Florida Yacht Racing Association. Plans are under consideration for a state-wide regatta to be held here in the latter part of the winter season. The club aims to have a one-design class, and will adopt that of the Comet. The event is scheduled for about Easter time. The City Administration is co-operating with the sailing club to assure the success of the organization.

Charter boats operate out of the city for fishing; these are modern, up-to-date, and managed by expert skippers giving good guide service; the prices are moderate.

Canada's Auto Output 138,338 for 11 Months

OTTAWA—Canada's production of automobiles for the 11 months ended Nov. 30, 1939, amounted to 138,338 units.

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PRESIDENT PROCLAIMS TRAVEL AMERICA YEAR
Urges Devoting 1940 to Seeing More of This Hemisphere
Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—President Roosevelt today issued a proclamation declaring 1940 "Travel the Americas Year" and urging increased travel among the American countries to consolidate unity through greater acquaintance. He indicated that the facilities of the government would be used to encourage the program.
The President's proclamation read:
"Whereas the exigencies of international conflict may be expected to deter travel by American citizens to the areas involved, and
"Whereas no such deterrent to travel exists among the friendly nations of the Western Hemisphere,
"Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do proclaim 1940 as Travel the Americas Year and do invite our own citizens and friends of other lands, to join in a great travel movement, so that our peoples may be drawn even more closely together in sympathy and understanding."

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Allies and Reich in Race for Oil

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Jan. 26 (AP)—Reports that Germany has warned the Rumanian Government that it must supply more oil to the Reich would seem to indicate that the struggle between Germany and the Allies over Rumania's vast petroleum resources was reaching a head.

Following the demands made on Rumania by Britain and France Jan. 23 that British and French companies operating in Rumania should not be forced to produce oil for shipment to Germany, has apparently come a counterdemand from Germany that Rumanian oil, being "a matter of life and death" for the Reich, must be supplied in increased quantities, otherwise Germany would be compelled "to seek other methods."

The issue arose through reports reaching here that German guards had taken over railways running from Rumania through the Russian-occupied section of Poland, which, despite denials by Germany, were followed by confirmatory reports from Paris that Germany was also attempting to arrange for a measure of control over the Polish Galician oil fields, which are within the territory occupied by Russia.

Another sign of the gravity of the situation was the report that the Allied economic moves in the Balkans had been discussed at a recent conference in Berlin attended by German ministers to five countries of Southeastern Europe.

Envoys in Conference

The Ministers to Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Greece, were said to have attended the conference, in the Foreign Office last week. News of it became available only today.

As Germany's veiled threat to Rumania was disclosed, the influential Turkish newspaper Republic predicted that the nations of the Danube and Balkan areas would go to war against Germany or Russia at the least sign of aggression by either in Southeastern Europe.

Republic's editorial, which appeared as Gen. Maxime Weygand, Commander of French forces in the Near East, arrived at Ankara for conferences with Turkish leaders, added:

"We know that not only will the western democracies be with us, but also the entire world."

The German demand for additional Rumanian oil has caught the Bucharest Government between two fires. Inasmuch as 80 per cent of the oil industry is foreign-owned—chiefly by Britain, France, and the United States—Rumanians say they can meet the German demands only by defying the Allied warning and levying quotas for Germany on the French and British companies.

Hungary Defers Demands

Indications that neither side is disposed to yield in the controversy caused increasing concern in Rumania, whose position already has been rendered difficult by Hungarian and Bulgarian pressure for territorial revision at Rumanian expense, and by Russian claims to the Province of Bessarabia, although Hungary at least is showing no disposition to press its claims to the extent of precipitating a conflict.

Articles in the London press are interpreted here as meaning that Britain might be forced to withdraw its pre-war guarantees to Rumania if King Carol accedes to German demands.

Papers also have published a quotation from Le Temps of Paris to the effect that Britain and France will do everything, even against Rumania's will, to prevent it from falling into Germany's sphere of influence.

Meanwhile, the Government continued military preparations, establishing wheat, iron, and steel commissions in addition to the recently-created petroleum commission to assure that all the country's resources will be available in event of war.

A general co-ordinating commission also was set up.

The Government is expected to make a strong effort at the meeting of the Balkan Entente in Belgrade Feb. 2 to line up the solid support of its partners in an attempt to stave off the war threat. The other members of the Entente are Turkey, Yugoslavia, and Greece.

U. S. Interested

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The United States Government's attention has been focused on the situation in Rumania owing to the extensive American interests there.

Any action by the State Department would be taken only if the struggle between the Allies and Germany over Rumanian oil embroiled the Romano-American Oil Company, one of the largest in Rumania with about $6,400,000 invested in 98 wells with an annual production of 6,385,000 barrels.

Under German pressure Rumania has promised to increase oil deliveries to Germany from a normal 1,000,000 tons annually to 1,560,000 tons at the rate of 130,000 tons a month, plus additional shipments to make up for accrued nondeliveries.

To fulfill the agreement and speed up sales and deliveries, King Carol issued a decree establishing state control of petroleum production and export.

Since approximately 80 per cent of Rumanian oil production is owned or controlled by British, French, and other foreign interests the Allied Governments fear their nationals may be forced to provide some of the German order.

Rumania's 1,755 oil wells are estimated to produce 48,500,000 barrels annually, but only a small portion of the total is owned or controlled by Rumanian interests.

British owned and controlled companies have 782 wells producing 32,450,000 barrels, while French interests—in addition to participation in some British companies—own 220 wells with 16,350,000 barrels production.

An Italian company owns 49 wells with 2,950,000 barrels production, and Dutch and Belgian capital is heavily interested in some British and French companies.

Since Rumania is accepting German planes, artillery, ammunition and submarine parts in payment for the oil, foreign-owned oil companies have expressed apprehension concerning their payment for oil which they may be required to contribute to the quota for Germany.

The oil companies which sell to Germany have already been forced to accept a reduced price, since a German-Rumanian economic agreement has established the exchange rate for German purchases of petroleum products, wood products, and cereals.

Reich Mission

ROME, Jan. 26 (AP)—Dr. Karl Clodius, German trade expert who has headed an economic mission in negotiations with Rumania, Hungary, and other Southeastern European nations, has arrived in Rome for discussions with Italian officials.

He was expected to seek a broader trade accord with Italy.

Approval of Germany's negotiations with Rumania for oil and other supplies was expressed yesterday in authoritative Italian circles.

One responsible Italian said that Italy considered commercial negotiation for goods preferable to other more direct methods, such as occupation of the country involved.

The newspaper Il Messaggero said that Rumania was obliged to fulfill its commercial treaties with Germany and argued that a barter arrangement was preferable to any other for the Balkan countries. Barter, it said, assures them of manufactured goods in exchange for raw materials, whereas the blockade and other wartime restrictions make money useless in the world market.

Japanese Halt British Ship

SHANGHAI, Jan. 26 (AP)—The captain of the British coastal steamer Wing Sang reported today that a Japanese naval boarding party searched and detained his ship for more than 15 hours in apparent retaliation for the British seizure of 21 Germans from the Japanese liner Asama Maru.

It was reported that the British intended to protest.

The captain said a Japanese destroyer halted the Wing Sang Jan. 23 off Matsu Island in the vicinity of Foochow by firing two blank shots.

Japanese officers, an interpreter and 21 armed men boarded the ship, inspected the register and searched the vessel without examining cargo, the captain said.

The boarding officer, in questioning the captain, asked, "Have you heard of the Asama Maru incident?"

The captain said he had not, so the Japanese told him of the incident which occurred Jan. 21.

He said he refused the Japanese request that he sign a statement saying he had agreed to the search of the Wing Sang.

The 3,560-ton British ship, en route from Hong Kong to Shanghai, then was required to anchor all night. Next morning, the Japanese returned aboard and the captain said he still refused to sign a statement authorizing the search but finally did sign one that the Japanese were orderly and did not offend passengers. He then was allowed to proceed.

Ban on Nazis

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Jan. 26 (AP)—Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Japanese ship line, said yesterday it would refuse for the duration of the war to book as passengers any additional Germans en route to their homeland through the Orient.

An official explained the action resulted from the interception of liners carrying German passengers by British cruisers in the Pacific.

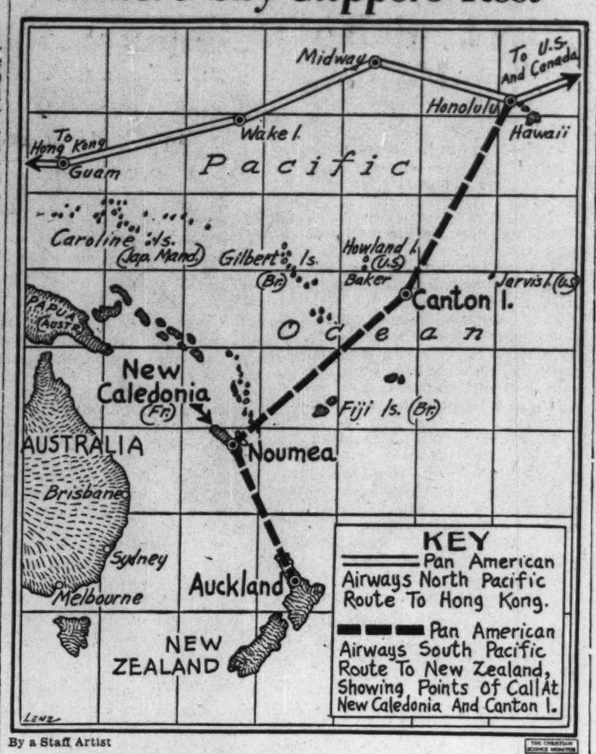
The announcement, coupled with failure of members of the scuttled German liner Columbus' crew to sail from San Francisco for Yokohama on the Tatuta Maru, gave rise to speculations the same policy might govern all Japanese shipping lines.

O. S. K. officials refused any additional bookings of Germans for its around-the-world liner Buenos Aires Maru, sailing last night for Yokohama. Aboard the Buenos Aires Maru are more than 30 Germans attempting to reach home by way of Japan and Russia, many of them former crew members of American tankers.

They were uncommunicative upon arrival last night, as were 39 German seamen on the N. Y. K. liner Hakusan Maru which sailed yesterday for Japan. The Hakusan's German passengers, 38 of whom were embarked at Panama and the other at New York, were former employees of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Earlier in San Francisco officials of the Japanese N. Y. K. line said no more Germans subject to military duty would be accepted as passengers and that Germans seeking passage must make affidavits that they were not eligible for Army or Navy service and were not returning to Germany by Government order.

Where Sky-Clippers Rest



By a Staff Artist

United States With England and France in 'Swap'
Map indicates position of Canton Island and New Caledonia, Pan American Airways island bases in the South Pacific, use of which has been granted to British and Australian air services in connecting New Zealand or Australia with Canada. France, too, may expand air service in the Pacific, using its possession, New Caledonia, as one base.

Pan American Airways Trades For South Pacific Facilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The French Government has granted permission for the air base which has been constructed at Noumea, New Caledonia, for Pan American Airways' San Francisco-Auckland service, to be used, if needed, by both British and Australian aircraft.

An official statement issued in Sydney by Pan American Airways said that, after many months of negotiations, agreements had been made between the nations involved for the use of flying-boat bases at Canton Island and New Caledonia. In return for concessions, the United States and Pan American Airways have agreed that any British transport company can use the base established at Canton Island in the operation of an air line between Australia or New Zealand and Canada. Concessions have been made to France in return for the use of New Caledonia by the Boeing Clippers, and France will probably extend air line services to its various possessions in the South Pacific.

Pan American Airways states that the flying of the South Pacific between Hawaii and New Zealand is not a case of flying thousands of miles over an uncharted immense body of water. Along the route which the New Zealand-bound clipers fly, there are hundreds of islands. Many of these islands are inhabited and developed, and many of them have protected harbors, seaplane bases, and radio facilities.

Canton Island, in the Phoenix Group, is a strip of coral three miles wide and eight miles long, semi-circular in shape, and enclosing a pear-shaped lagoon which provides an ideal sheltered landing place for clippers. The only inhabitants are six men, two Englishmen and four American, who were placed there by their respective countries.

After leaving Canton Island, the clippers pass over many little islands, and after 1,188 miles of flight alight at Noumea, which lies within a fine protected harbor on the island of New Caledonia. From Noumea, the route to Auckland takes a southeasterly course only 700 miles off the east coast of Australia, and after passing over several small islands, terminates at Auckland.

Airmail Blocked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—One of the first casualties of the European war has been the British Empire air mail service which brought London into contact with the Antipodes in just over a week.

Announcements here are that the plan of sending all first-class mail matter by air along the Empire air route has been "temporarily abandoned." The British are maintaining a restricted service, however, though the postal charges are much higher than under the Empire plan. When that was operating one could send a letter from New Zealand to Britain in just over a week for six cents an ounce. Today an airmail letter from the Antipodes to Britain costs 36 cents.

The Australian-New Zealand leg of the service, however, is to be established with the flying boats that Britain is delivering here. It is being financed by the three countries interested—Britain, Australia and New Zealand—and the stock will be held by them in proportion to mail matter sent here. Britain will hold $190,000 in shares, New Zealand $195,000 and Australia $115,000.

Mails By Way of U. S.

Meantime mails from these countries will be switched back to the trans-Pacific route, through the United States and Canada, and across the Atlantic from the eastern seaboard. Prior to the opening of the air mail this was always the quickest way, especially since American ships have been on the mail schedules here.

The suspension of the Empire airmail scheme means a reorientation of business in the Antipodean countries, and a revision of ideas of conducting correspondence. Though the Empire air mail had been operating for only about a year—it began when the Calypso took off from Southampton July 28, 1938—it had caused a revolution in business habits. Halving the time which was needed for letters to reach the other end of the Empire, it stimulated correspondence in an extraordinary degree. It also helped firms established in Britain and New Zealand to hold conferences on important aspects of their business without much loss of time. Prominent members of firms at the Antipodes could fly to India in a few days, there meet colleagues who had flown out from Britain along the regular airmail track, and thus halve travel time.

Letters carried by the Empire service in the first year of its life ran into millions. Soon after it began New Zealand first-class mail rose to such proportions it gave serious trouble to the Australian post office. Over Christmas and New Year's the England-Australia service employed 31 flying boats, 33 landplanes and the Mercury seaplane. This airmail armada was estimated to fly 1,100,000 miles in five weeks. The weekly average was equal to 10 world-girdling flights.

On some occasions, especially around Christmas, it was found necessary to duplicate the services because of heavy passenger and freight bookings. A triple two-way service on the Sydney-Singapore route had to be created before the end of 1938, though only a double service had been planned. And with the growth of the Tasman service and the bringing of new machines into operation it was expected the air route would grow still more.

Use of Bombers Suggested

The British became ambitious for a purely air mail run, and a few months ago the London Chamber of Commerce suggested to Air Minister Sir Kingsley Wood that the much-publicized Vickers Wellington bombers should be used purely for mails over long-range hops.

The size of the first-class mail business affected by these changes is to be read from the fact that Britain sends New Zealand more than 7,000,000 separate items of first-class mail a year. Australia is next on the list with 6,000,000 items. Britain's first-class mail to Australia has been 30,000,000 items a year.

British Radio Lifts Veil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"The fog of war" has been lifted, in part at any rate, as to the whereabouts of some of the activities of the British Broadcasting Company. At first it was always "Somewhere in England" though the knowing ones did murmur that Bristol was the place.

Now it has been revealed that the variety programs, concerts by the B. B. C. Symphony Orchestra, some of the light music programs, and the daily religious service, really do come from Bristol. The Features and Drama Departments are located in Manchester, and Broadcasting House in London is still the home of many other activities and of the Overseas Services.

John Watt, the Director of Variety, and his staff went to Bristol, which had, up to the outbreak of war been the West Regional Station. There, too, is a corps of first class variety artists who are the backbone of their programs. Sir Adrian Boult, the Director of Music is there too with his Symphony Orchestra, and several of his concerts have come from the famous Colston Hall, which has excellent accoustical properties. The daily religious service, too, comes from the Lady Chapel of Bristol Cathedral.

A repertory company of the B. B. C.'s best dramatic talent, is in Manchester with Val Gielgud, the Director of Features and Drama. But some plays still come from London.

St. George's Hall, which is close to Broadcasting House in London, still gets plenty of use, and from there too come the popular cinema organ recitals by Sandy McPherson.

Broadcasting House itself, though not the hive of industry which it was in pre-war days, is still fairly busy with outside broadcasts, news, talks, and the programs of the B. B. C. Military Band.

A popular feature is the concerts from one or other of the big military camps, at which well-known variety stars give their very welcome assistance. And when it is announced that Gracie Fields is singing "Somewhere in France or England" listeners lend their ears by the million.

Why U. S. and France Dispute L ittle

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 26—Tranquillity is the most characteristic feature of French-American relations since the outbreak of war. No serious issues have arisen between the two countries, and the occasional questions regarding the French exercise of belligerent rights of sea control have been handled in routine fashion with a minimum of publicity and without reaching the stage marked by the recent American protests to Great Britain.

There were a few cases early in the war when French patrol ships in the Mediterranean claimed the right to search American mail, and French ships have occasionally detained American shipments of oil and other products when Germany was suspected as the ultimate destination.

Britain Took Lead

But French relations with America benefited from the fact that Britain, as the stronger naval power, played a more prominent part in the blackade.

History repeats itself in this connection.

One may recall that the pro-British United States Ambassador, Walter Hines Page, during the World War asked that French warships rather than British should seize an American vessel bound for a German port on the ground that French naval action because it was less conspicuous had excited less attention and resentment than the British.

The most striking infringement of the 300-mile non-belligerent belt which the American republics wished to establish along the American coasts was a battle between British and not French cruisers with the German battleship the Admiral Graf Spee.

The French attitude on such questions as blockade, belligerent rights of search, and opposition to the safety belt, unless some means is found to bar German warships from this area, does not differ from the British.

But there has been little French-American friction because Britain thus far is bearing the brunt of the war at sea just as France carries the greater share of the burden of land warfare.

French comment on the American attitude to the war is generally tactful, expressing appreciation of America's moral sympathy without proposing that America should intervene militarily.

The Minister of Armament, Raoul d'Autry in addressing the American club of Paris yesterday, emphasized that American sympathy was precious to France and quoted some lines from Emerson in praise of freedom as symbolic of the French war spirit.

Trade Affected Some

War conditions have naturally affected the trade currents between France and America. France, like every warring country, concentrates its purchase of armaments and raw materials and tends to exclude imported luxuries and comforts.

The Finance Minister, Paul Reynaud, once remarked it would be bad for France and America if ships which brought American goods to France should return empty, and there is some effort to promote the sale of French luxury goods to America although this is handicapped by war restrictions.

The French agreement with England naturally restricts French purchases to America, since it is advantageous for France to buy what it cannot supply from its own empire from the British Empire rather than deplete its precious gold stock in purchases from America under the cash and carry system.

However, the French Army and Navy appreciate highly certain types of American fighting and bombing planes, notably the Curtisses, and Glenn Martins, and there is every prospect that French war purchases in America will reach substantial proportions, especially if the war enters a more intensive stage.

U. S. More Lenient In Notes to France

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 26

Two different methods of treatment are being used by the State Department toward Britain and France. Toward Britain the Department adopts the procedure of sweeping notes of protest and requests for assurances covering a whole category of alleged violations of American rights.

With France the Department takes up individual cases one by one. And France has been found gratifyingly compliant.

A copy of the note to Britain on interference with American mails was sent to the American Embassy in Paris to be handed the Quai d'Orsay with the notation that France would be expected to abide by the American contentions.

After the note was sent to Britain protesting against the blockade of German exports, a similar message was addressed to France, but the matter was not pressed as it was with Britain.

These are the nearest things to protests that have been sent to France.

Voyage of War Adventures Nears End for City of Flint

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 26 (AP)—The 4,963-ton freighter City of Flint steamed up Chesapeake Bay today toward Baltimore and the end of an adventurous wartime voyage on which she was seized by a German crew who held her in a Russian port.

In command of Capt. J. A. Gainard, the 390-foot vessel picked up a pilot, Capt. C. S. Drennan, at Cape Henry, Va., early today. Bound from Norway with a cargo of iron ore, she was scheduled to moor off the Baltimore Quarantine Station tonight.

Two officials of the United States Lines boarded the City of Flint at Cape Henry with a heavy payroll for the 40 crewmen. They had not been paid since Oct. 3, when the ship sailed from New York and headed into a strange series of adventures.

On Oct. 9, the City of Flint was overhauled by the German pocket battleship Deutschland. A prize crew boarded her, painted the flag of Denmark on her sides, renamed her the "Alf" and sailed her into the Russian port of Murmansk for "repairs."

Six days later the prize crew weighed anchor, announced they would run the British blockade and set out, ostensibly for Germany.

On Nov. 3, for reasons not made clear, the German crew put the City of Flint into the Norwegian port of Haugesund. The Norwegian Government promptly seized the ship, interned the German crew and released her to the American crew.

On Jan. 7, the City of Flint, her cargo holds filled with iron ore, set out from Norway, only to suffer a harbor collision with a British steamer.

After a delay of two days, she weighed anchor again and, taking a circuitous northern route skirting the iceberg-strewn coast of Iceland, began the long voyage home.

Reich U-Boat Production Is Placed at One a Day

BERLIN, Jan. 26 (AP)—An excellently informed source said that Germany's submarine construction program has reached the stage of one built every day.

[Germany, theoretically, could produce from 30 to 50 submarines a month, The Christian Science Monitor naval expert estimated recently. However, training of sufficiently expert commanders remains a major problem for conduct of a successful submarine campaign.

[Meanwhile, independent observers have indicated that Germany at present is far from potential capacity. Some have estimated that the Reich is building 15 submarines a month at present, while others believe that even this limited number will not be reached for several months to come.]

First U-Boats Ready

The German source said the first group of submarines built under the high pressure program now is completed.

Officers and crews will need about four weeks' practice before going on regular duty, he asserted, and thereafter submarine warfare will be increased "by leaps and bounds."

[The British have contended that German submarines were being destroyed faster than they could be turned out.

[Winston Churchill, British First Lord of the Admiralty, said in a speech Jan. 20 that half of the submarines with which Germany entered the war have been sunk.]

Although submarines constitute Germany's chief weapon at sea during this war, the Reich is not neglecting its surface craft.

It is understood that the Von Tirpitz and the Bismarck, two of the five 35,000-ton battleships believed planned, are almost ready to be commissioned.

New Ship Ready

Weyer's Naval Almanac mentions still another ship of this class, the battleship "H." Many believe this ship is the one for which Reichsführer Hitler has reserved the name "Deutschland."

In addition, a 40,000-ton flagship is reported to be under construction, to be named for Frederick the Great.

Authorized sources said the safe return and exploits of the Deutschland, now renamed the Lützow, demonstrated that Great Britain "is not completely mistress of the seas."

Her feats were not recounted in detail. Authorities explained they did not want the enemy Admiralties to know what course the Deutschland took, which ships were sunk by the pocket battleship, and which by submarines or other craft.

Record as Sea Raider

Naval commentators said the Deutschland had given a "brilliant" account of herself as a sea raider, successfully accomplishing her mission of interfering with Allied commerce despite the vigilance of the British Navy and the threat of mine-infested seas.

Naval sources declared that during her tour of sea duty the Deutschland had operated without any supporting base to fall back upon, and that officers and crew were practically on their own without guidance from home.

While German circles generally were jubilant over the Deutschland's performance, it was understood that two questions of naval construction had been raised by reports on the condition of her sister ship, the Admiral Graf Spee, following her battle with three British cruisers off the coast of Uruguay last Dec. 13.

Plane Carriers

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Reports that Germany has launched several new airplane carriers were circulated widely here yesterday, and British aviation circles speculated on the possibility the vessels might be used as bases for intensified attacks on merchant shipping.

[Associated Press dispatches from Berlin said that authorities there declined to comment on the report.]

British aviation experts, however, expressed belief the carriers would have difficulty in obtaining supplies to sustain operations on the high seas, even should they succeed in slipping past British naval and air patrols in the North Sea.

French Seizures

PARIS, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Blockade Ministry announced that the French Navy has seized 480,500 tons of contraband merchandise from 254 ships since the beginning of the war.

[The last official report on French contraband interception published on Jan. 3 stated that total ships seized since the beginning of the war was 227 and goods confiscated, 429,000 tons.]

At the same time the French command announced that French naval patrol ships had sunk a German submarine. No details were given.

Meanwhile destruction of neutral shipping continued.

Eleven sailors of the 1,640-ton Swedish steamer Gothia reached a Scottish island in a small boat Jan. 25, saying that their ship sank after an explosion several days ago. Three fatalities and 10 others missing were reported.

Torpedoing of the Latvian steamer Everene, 4,484 tons, after it left Blyth, England, Jan. 25, was reported in London today.

Colonel Roosevelt Gets Highest Chinese Honors

NEW YORK (AP)—Col. Theodore Roosevelt has received in recognition of his services to the people of China, the Grand Cordon Bleu of the Order of the Jade.

Crossword Quiz Answers

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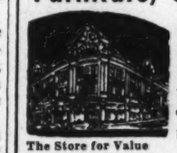
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Plummers

Southern Isle Lures 21 Utopia-Seekers

'Families Robinson' from California heading for Bahama mite with plan of tribal life.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—Pasadena's "Families Robinson," reversing the path of empire, have left conventional homes here and are now in Tampa, Fla., on their way to colonize a lonely isle in the British Bahamas off southeastern United States. With the 21 eastward-trekking pioneers of the twentieth century go the good wishes of many persons who at some time in life have dreamed of dropping old ways of living and setting out for adventure and romance, even with a bit of hardship, to make a world of their own.

The goal set by the score of colonizers is East Caicos Island. The island's part owner is one of the party, who believes the island to be at present uninhabited. If it is, so much the better, say these adventurers, for they have declared themselves "fed up" with living in these "civilized" parts, and plan a co-operative tribal existence.

Why they are going may best be expressed in the words of their leader in the co-operative enterprise, R. C. Irvine, former salesman, who said: "We want to live our own lives, raise our own children, till our own soil, cultivate our own food, and be free from confusion"—the ageless creed of the pioneer!

Mr. Irvine's pioneering family includes his wife and four children: Jane, Dawn, Helene, and King, who is the baby, and Peggy, their small dog.

A chief member of the party is Mrs. James Lake, owner of the island, where she was born and raised. Mrs. Lake said, "I am glad to go back to the scenes of my childhood to live. It's the most beautiful place I've ever seen." Her husband expressed hope to escape "depressions and taxation."

The names of Capt. John Dowdle and his wife of near-by Gardena on the party roster suggests that existence is not expected to be a mere idyll. Captain Dowdle is interested in the business possibilities of the island, its oil and leather from sharks, as well as its shells and untabulated resources.

It is planned that permanent buildings will be constructed under the leadership of Cletys Askerman, a carpenter from Walt Disney's studio. Tents will be used at first.

Major and Mrs. A. L. Lornsten are listed with their two children, Olaf and Margaret. Others on the roster include: Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Lawrence (he's a business man); Mr. and Mrs. Carl Kvanig, agriculturalists; Boyce Phillips, San Francisco electrical engineer; and Ned Read, Jane Irvine's "boy friend."

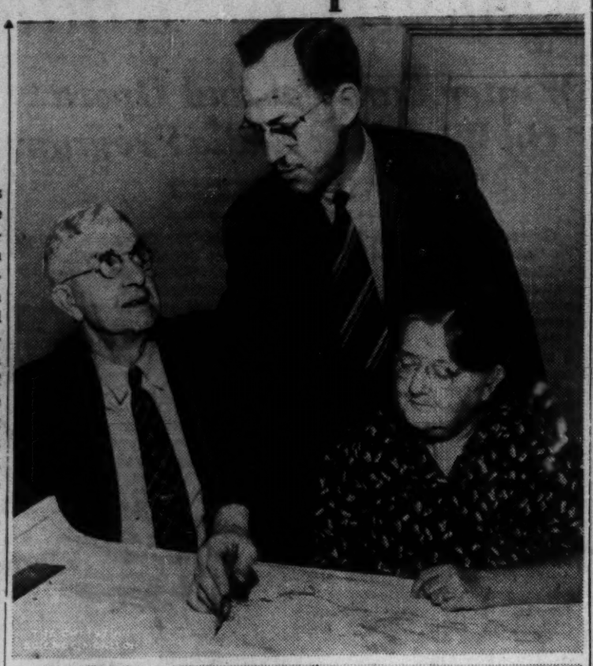
More than four tons of household goods and equipment have been shipped by boat to Jamaica, members of the group assert, and the consignment will be transferred to Turks Island, closest to East Caicos. In two sections, the party left Pasadena by automobile, trailer, and truck, bound for Tampa, Fla., where they expected to embark for the small Bahama.

Ready to Embark

TAMPA, Fla. (AP) — Bound for an uninhabited island in the sun-bathed Bahamas, a party of 21 "streamlined pioneers" has arrived here from Pasadena, Calif., in automobiles and truck.

They will charter a boat for the remainder of the trip.

Richard C. Irvine, who heads the party, said, "We aren't leaving the United States to escape the politicians. We are Americans and always will be. What we want to do is to establish a successful agricultural colony and eventually make money."



Wide World

Island Colonizers and Their Goal

Above—James Lake (left), husband of the owner of East Caicos Island in the Bahamas; R. C. Irvine, leader of a group of colonists who expect to live on the island, and Mrs. Grace Lake, its owner. Below—Map of the Bahamas, off the southeastern coast of Florida, with the arrow pointing to East Caicos.

Move for Embargo Against War Goods to Japan Grows

(Continued from Page 1)

been filled with complaints over the functioning of 'economic control' provisions, shortage of necessities, and the rise in prices . . . owing to the difficulties of Japan's economic situation, however, the problem of effecting improvements in the living conditions of the people without jeopardizing the war effort presents a serious dilemma."

It is into this dilemma that the United States deliberately introduces the large element of uncertainty into Japan's commerce with America, whose goods it needs to supply its war machine and whose market it needs to obtain its foreign currency. The United tSates is not saying that its trade with Tokyo will be restricted or embargoed; it is sitting back and waiting—waiting for Japan to make the next move.

Tokyo Is Serene

TOKYO, Jan. 26 (AP)—This historically significant date—the end of trade treaty relations with the United States for the first time in 86 years—occasioned little public interest today, although the possibility of grave developments was recognized.

Newspapers commented briefly, deploring the economic "weapon" which the United States holds over Japan, and some criticizing Japan's "weak diplomacy."

Yakichiro Suma, spokesman for the Foreign Office, said at a press conference that the Government was depending on "the common sense" of the United States to prevent the uneasiness likely to exist with trade relations on a "day to day basis."

End of the treaty leaves the United States free to exert economic pressure on Japan in behalf of American interests in China, and the Japanese Foreign Office said last night that relations would be "under strain."

Clipper Ships Resume Flying Schedules

NORFOLK, Va. (AP) — Clipper ships of the Pan American Airways, which have been using Norfolk as a temporary station since Jan. 10 because of ice conditions in Baltimore Harbor, resumed flights Jan. 25.

The Clippers had been weather-bound since Jan. 23 when a severe storm struck the Atlantic seaboard. The Atlantic Clipper, brought here from Miami, is scheduled to leave Saturday morning for Lisbon, Portugal.

South Tries Co-operation

(Continued from Page 1)

ing ahead even faster than the rest of the Nation in proportion to population and wealth, this region remains still far behind because of its poor start. The reason for the original and continuing lag, of course, is limited income, he said, the provision of which will come with intelligent exploitation of the region's more-than-abundant resources.

Without going further into the ways and means of providing this better education, Dr. Carmichael urged that schooling in the South be more closely adapted to its particular needs, such as technical training, and that more first-rate university centers, perhaps through co-operation, be established.

Ambitious Men Go North

"The ambitious men of the South," he admitted, "go North to study, and stay there. Something must be done to keep them in the South if we are to have the sort of human resources which are necessary to exploit our national resources."

Dr. Frank Graham, President of the University of North Carolina, though stressing the basic educational need, ventured into the economic field and touched upon a theme that has recurred frequently in this conference—the need to level off so-called inequalities that have left the South unable to rise far, of itself, from its submerged position.

Topping the list of these alleged inequalities, according to several speakers, including Gov. Prentice Cooper of Tennessee, and Governor Bailey are freight rates which they hold to be discriminatory against the South. Much more easing of this burden than was accomplished in the recent Interstate Commerce Commission ruling, cutting rates on certain products from the South, is needed to strike a balance, they insist.

While dealing specifically with the immediate danger in "the crisis in southern money crops," Clarence Poe, Raleigh, N. C., publisher, noted that any long-time consideration of the South's welfare leads to the need to elevate social standards through education.

Balanced Prosperity

Mr. Poe, with Dean Paul W. Chapman of Georgia Agricultural College, and Dr. Graham, recently presented to the Southern Governors' Conference, a branch activity of the Council of State Governments, a 10-year campaign "for balanced prosperity in the South," which the Conference intends to work with further. Its essentials are the finding of a balance between the various types of crops, between farming and industry, between production and consumption, exploitation of resources and needs, wealth and culture, and between economic and human gains.

Elimination of interstate trade barriers has, of course, popped out prominently in these considerations, for the South has a particular stake in a free flow of its goods into the richer markets of the North. Gov. Lloyd C. Stark of Missouri, President of the Council of State Governments and long active in the move to level these Balkanizing walls, outlined to the Conference the plans of the Council to extend this work in the national interest.

In this respect, Greek L. Rice, Attorney General of Mississippi, surprised many by expressing a view which has been heard infrequently as the states, through financial necessity, have turned more and more to Washington for aid—a protest against Federal encroachment in fields which are essentially intrastate and in which uniformity and harmony can be established by interstate co-operation.

Canadian Jews Aiding Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Nearly 7,000 children from Germany and German territories have been established in Palestine for a two-year schooling period under the Youth Aliyah project, Mrs. Archibald Silverman, Zionist leader, announced here recently.

Explaining that every $360 raised in Canada would finance the sending of another child to Palestine, Mrs. Silverman said that there is room for 1,200 more children at present, but that a lack of funds prevented the opening of other colonies.

She made a plea to Canadian Jews for funds to carry on the work of the organization.

Canadian Government Puts War Policy to Popular Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, "instead of preparing for war he (Mr. King) was preparing for an election."

The decision has been related by Mr. King to the censure of the Ontario Legislature, led by Premier Mitchell Hepburn and Opposition Leader Col. George Drew and will undoubtedly complete that somewhat complex situation. The Federal leader firmly placed the responsibility for the election, so far as he was concerned, on the Ontario resolution which condemned his administration's war work.

Mr. King made it clear that if the censure had had only the backing of Mr. Hepburn and Colonel Drew he would have thought nothing of it, but because it carried the imprimature of the whole House he was forced to call an election.

How this will effect Mr. Hepburn's political stock, which has been in a decline, if anything, since this action, is doubtful and not particularly important as it applies to the larger issue of a federal election.

Hepburn's Future Role

For while there have been rumors regarding a Hepburn-Drew phalanx directed at the Federal Government and Mr. King in particular there has been no suggestion that the Ontario Premier would take an active part in the campaign when it came.

The thunderbolt which Mr. King has hauled at any groundwork that might have been laid for a Hepburn-Drew camp has undoubtedly caused confusion, as was indicated in the reaction last night.

It also will place them in an unfavorable light, in the eyes of some, as having been responsible for a disruptive action and in addition will place them in the position of having to make the next move if they are going to proceed with their plan to put in effect Colonel Drew's slogan "King must go." Any chance of a coup in the House has gone now for there is no more Parliament and they have had their reply.

Ammunition for Campaign

The Conservatives and other anti-administration parties will undoubtedly attempt to make damaging campaign missles from the fact that they were given no opportunity to call for an accounting from Mr. King. They have and will argue that facts, which can only be drawn from the Government through sessional procedure, will now be denied them and the country as a whole. They will interpret his action as the Commonwealth Co-operative Federation has already labelled it—a retreat made in fear of criticism.

The C. C. F. has argued, too, that the War Measures Act will prevent speakers from questioning the Government's war effort and policies as closely as they might.

The Federation claims that civil liberties have been seriously encroached upon and that critics may be easily silenced.

There is a short and bitter campaign at hand. Mr. King and his party seem to enter it as strong as they were before the lightning dissolution of the House, and perhaps somewhat stronger. It is too early to guage fully the public reaction. The Party seems to have secured an even, or better, break in the legacy of the Parliament which came to an end so swiftly last night.

Election Call

OTTAWA, Jan. 26 (AP)—Following is the text of the speech from the throne to the Canadian Parliament in which Governor-General Lord Tweedsmuir announced the Government's decision to call a general election:

During the months which have elapsed since the close of the special session, my Ministers have given unremitting attention to the organization and prosecution of Canada's war effort. The Government has been in constant consultation with the Government of the United Kingdom, and the measures adopted have been those which it is believed will best serve the common cause.

Vigorous action has been taken through all branches of the armed forces to provide for the security and defense of Canada, and for co-operation with the Allied forces on land, and sea, and in the air.

For the effective prosecution of the war, Canada's industrial, financial and other resources are being steadily mobilized and all war activities co-ordinated. The production and marketing of agricultural and other primary products have been given constructive direction; and safeguards have been provided against undue enhancement, under war conditions, of the prices of food, fuel and other necessities of life.

Since last you met the developments of the war have made increasingly clear the nature of the struggle in which we are engaged. The very existence of Nations that cherish independence and democratic ideals is menaced by enemy forces of ruthless aggression which aim to dominate mankind by terror and violence. The Canadian people have shown their determination to share with Britain and France to the utmost of their strength in the defense of freedom.

My ministers are of the opinion that the effective prosecution of the war makes it imperative that those who are charged with the grave responsibility of carrying on the Government of Canada should, in this critical period, be fortified by a direct and unquestioned mandate from the people. My advisers, accordingly, have regard to existing conditions and the stage of the life of the present Parliament, have decided upon an immediate appeal to the country.

Honorable members of the Senate:

Members of the House of Commons:

In all that pertains to the discharge of your responsible duties, may divine providence be your strength and guide.

Canada Can't Vote Before March 26

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, Jan. 26

Canada's earliest possible election date in March 26.

Canadian election laws require an eight-week period between dissolution and Election Day. The Cabinet was summoned to decide today if the March 26 date would be acceptable.

Spaniards Celebrate Victory Anniversary

BARCELONA, Spain, Jan. 26 (AP)—Music, flags and a festive holiday helped Barcelona celebrate today the first anniversary of General Franco's capture of the city.

Military and civic leaders participated in the celebration of the occupation by Nationalist troops just one year ago in one of the final drives that set the stage for the downfall of the Republic.

Mexico Disputes Church Role in Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—An exchange between Archbishop Luis I. Martiñez and members of the Permanent Commission of the Mexican Congress has brought into the open the opposing positions of the Mexican Roman Catholic Episcopate and the Cardenas Government. This difference arises during the last year of a regime which for five years has maintained a truce between Church and State.

Within the Church itself a division of opinion is charged on the issue of whether clergymen are taking part in politics. The Archbishop made denials of political activity. Later the Mexican Episcopate instructed all members of the clergy and of the Church to "work without pause" for the modification of Article 3 of the Constitution—viewed definitely by church critics as political meddling.

Recent regulations to Article 3 provided for socialistic education and precipitated the controversy that has become a political issue of first importance in the current presidential campaign.

Passage of the provisions for socialistic education was answered immediately by conservative and Roman Catholic groups with meetings and demonstrations held throughout the Republic protesting it. Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan adopted the socialistic education as a campaign issue and has since been electioneering on the promise that, if elected, he will give freedom for religious education in Mexican schools.

Senator Charges Meddling

A meeting of members of the Mexican clergy at Leon, Guanajuato, shortly after was attacked by Senator Jose Maria Davila as resulting in a pact between Church leaders and the Almazan group. This was a direct violation of laws prohibiting the meddling of the Church in Mexican politics, he declared, and could only result in damage to the internal peace of the nation.

The Archbishop replied to these charges that the clergy had express orders to refrain from political activity and that he knew of no such pact being made. Senator Davila then replied with the startling assertion that there was a schism in Church circles here and that one group was working against the Government, while the second, and smaller, group supported and co-operated with the Cardenas Administration.

The Senator, who is one of the Administration leaders, said that the Archbishop was a good friend of President Cardenas and a liberal in his convictions but that he headed a minority group in the Church. The majority, led by the Bishop of Leon, Don Emeterio Valverde Tellez, is wholly conservative in its program and preoccupied with restoring the leadership of the Church in Mexico and is the one who is dealing with the Opposition candidate, General Almazan, he charged.

Church Division Is Denied

The statement that the Church was divided in its policies was countered by the Archbishop with a firm statement that no such schism existed. He also defended the Bishop of Leon, stating that he, the Archbishop, was confident that the Bishop was not meddling in political affairs.

In the midst of this exchange the instructions to the clergy and Church members to work for the reform of Article 3 and its regulations was issued. These instructions can only be interpreted as reversing the Archbishop's earlier position that the Church should not interfere in politics since the socialistic education is a political issue passed under the personal sponsorship of President Cardenas.

Meanwhile, the contrpversy continues to occupy the attention of all political observers here because of the latent danger in it. Senator Davila declared that the Investigating Committee of the Permanent Commission will "uncover in all its aspects and ramifications the rebellion being prepared (by the Church-Almazan coalition) and force all those who are organizing it to cease in their labor and alter their conduct."

It remains to be seen whether the Government, through this investigating committee, will press the issue which it has brought into the open.

Brothers Expelled By Fascist Party

ROME (AP)—The Fascist Party Secretary, Ettore Muti, on Jan. 26 ordered the former Vice-Secretary, Vincenzo Zangara, expelled from the party because "in discharging the duties of his political office he showed himself unworthy of serving in the Fascist Party ranks."

Signor Zangara's brother, Ignazio, also was ordered expelled.

Vincenzo Zangara was removed as Vice-Secretary last October when Signor Muti succeeded Achille Starace as Secretary.

Signor Muti Jan. 26 also ordered the expulsion of eight other Fascists for "immorality."

Josiah Quincy giving his address in the Old South Meeting House on Boston's 200th anniversary—September 17, 1830.

"To no city has BOSTON been second in its spirit of liberality"

THIS vigorous assertion of Josiah Quincy made one hundred and ten years ago will be a challenge to Greater Boston this week.

It is a challenge which will be accepted by more than 16,000 men and women. Theirs is the responsibility as unpaid campaign workers to obtain from this traditionally generous community $4,625,000. This is *the minimum sum* to enable 119 social agencies and federations comprising over 175 agencies to carry on their indispensable services for the year 1940.

Your gift of $5 will provide milk and orange juice for an undernourished child for one month. $10 will provide care for a mother and newborn baby by a visiting nurse. $25 will provide two weeks' convalescent care in a boarding house for a needy man or woman. $50 will send a child from the crowded city districts to camp for the entire summer. $100 will pay board for twenty weeks in a foster home for a lonely, helpless child.

What greater values can money buy? Give liberally *now* and wear a red feather as your badge of good citizenship!

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'Grapes of Wrath' on the Screen — Prospectus of Radio Events

Film From Steinbeck Novel As It Is Seen in New York

By John D. Beaufort

New York

The first great picture of 1940 has opened in New York. It is "The Grapes of Wrath," made by John Ford from John Steinbeck's novel of the same name. Darryl F. Zanuck, whose trade mark has been more generally associated with froth, frou-frou and papier-maché is the producer. Our hats are off to him, to Mr. Ford, to Scenarist Nunnally Johnson, and to all others concerned with making Mr. Steinbeck's tale of the "Okies" into a poignant, vital film—a film that deals honestly with a terrible problem, but manages to be compassionate rather than vindictive, objective rather than aggressive.

"The Grapes of Wrath" is playing at the Rivoli Theater and if there were such a thing as audible type, this column would be echoing with cheers today.

The film is a terse, economical transcription of the novel. Mr. Johnson has retained completely the spirit and to a great extent the letter of Mr. Steinbeck's story—except in two respects: first, the language has been brought into conformity with Hays regulations. Second, whereas the noved ended on a note of utter despair, the film closes with Ma Joad's beautiful speech which begins, "We're the people that live. Can't nobody wipe us out. Can't nobody lick us. We'll go on forever. We're the people. . . ."

There is, then, at least the hope that out of the people, out of the "fambly" will come the stock sturdy enough to turn on the dragon of economic despair and oppression and bring about its ultimate defeat. It is a hope and a vision written in the eyes of Ma Joad as she speaks these words. An undefeated hope, a blurred vision, but at least something better than the utter lack of vision from which a people must perish. You leave "Grapes of Wrath" feeling that there is an answer somewhere and that it must be found. What change has taken place in the transcription lies in emphasis rather than feeling.

* * *

Beyond this, comparisons are for the most part unnecessary. Certainly, the picture is not greater than the book. It is rather great in its own medium. It is a full expression of the Joads' tragedy in camera language, related often with bold strokes, sometimes with tender eloquence. Cinematically, it is as legitimate and complete a work of art as was Mr. Steinbeck's book. And this is one of the few adaptations I can recall which, at no sacrifice to its own stature, is such a constant reminder of the original from which it was taken. This is more than just a pat or slavish adherence to text such as one found in "Gone With the Wind."

If the film fails in conveying one of the novel's more significant points, it is the sense which I, at least, got from the novel, that the problem is something more than the oppression of one set of human beings by another. Mr. Steinbeck seemed rather to be saying that oppression, founded on fear of insecurity, is trying to destroy all men. This could perhaps have been more stressed in the film. But one must always remember that one of the essentials of film narrative is concentration. The motion picture—while it has great mobility—cannot seem as yet to risk the diffusiveness of the novel form. In other words, the protagonist can never be ignored.

And who is the protagonist in "The Grapes of Wrath"? It is the Joad family—Tom, Ma, and Pa, Granma and Grampa, Rosasharn, Al, Connie, Winfield, and Ruthie, and Uncle John. The dust and the land company force them off their Oklahoma farm and they set out for California in an ancient jalopy. Granma and Grampa pass on en route. Connie, Rosasharn's husband, deserts. And when they come to the promised land of fruit and jobs, they find instead oppression, cruelty, the worst kind of economic exploitation.

* * *

Casy, the Joads' preacher friend, who "seen a lot of things clear," gets himself arrested to save another man after the deputies have raided a squalid migrant camp. Later he turns up with some striking laborers near a peach farm where the Joads have found work picking fruit at five cents a basket—$2 a ton. Seeing Casy hit over the head, Tom picks up an ax handle and kills his murderer, a deputy. The Joads manage to get out early in the morning and have a short respite of happiness at a government camp. But the authorities find Tom's trail and the family is forced to suffer another break-up.

As Tom leaves, he tells his mother, "I'll be everywhere—wherever you look. Wherever there's a fight so hungry people can eat, I'll be there." What is left of the Joads drive on next day. Save for Ma's hope, they have lost even what little they had.

"The Grapes of Wrath" has the simplicity and directness of a French film. We understand the actors wore little or no make-up. Gregg Toland's camera work is brilliant in its massing of shadows, in its documentary style of reporting. And what shall one say of the performances? That in each and every instance, the portrayal is so completely genuine and right that the film achieves that quality of lifelikeness in which fictional characters emerge as actual people. Henry Fonda, Jane Darwell (a thrilling performance), John Carradine (making the most of his greatest opportunity in pictures), Charles Grapewin, Dorris Bowdon, Russell Simpson, O. Z. Whitehead, Qualen (a short but brilliant bit), Eddie Quillan, Zeffie Tilbury, Grant Mitchell, Frank Darien, Darryl Hickman, Shirley Mills and all the others—named and unnamed—have co-operated magnificently.

The simple score contributed by Alfred Newmann is extraordinarily effective.

I do not expect to see a better motion picture than "The Grapes of Wrath" for a long time to come.

Bernardino Molinari

Conductor who will make the last of his guest appearances with the NBC Symphony Orchestra Sunday at 10 p. m. Blue WBZ.

'The Fighting 69th'

As its title indicates, "The Fighting 69th" is a war film, concerned with the New York regiment in training camp and at the front during the World War. The central figures are a fictional private, Jerry Plunkett, the black sheep of the regiment, and the Rev. Francis P. Duffy, Roman Catholic chaplain. The former role is done by James Cagney, and the latter by Pat O'Brien. The story, woven into a background of military conflict, turns largely on the efforts of the chaplain to bring the soldier back into line.

There are many detailed scenes of trench warfare, bombardments, and skirmishing between the lines. There are also episodes behind the front and at home before the regiment embarked for France. Before the end of the film is reached, Plunkett, released from confinement and impending execution, is killed in action, receiving the rites offered by the chaplain, and is hailed as a hero.

Some of the characters seen on the screen are biographical and some imaginary. Among them are Col. "Wild Bill" Donovan, done by George Brent; Joyce Kilmer, set forth by Jeffrey Lynn; Sergeant Wynn, portrayed by Alan Hale; and other soldiers acted by Frank McHugh, Dennis Morgan, Dick Foran, William Lundigan, Guinn Williams, and John Litel. There are no women in the cast.

The second feature at the Metropolitan, "High School," is a light comedy, dealing with the adventures of a girl who is sent from a ranch to attend the Jefferson High School at San Antonio. Classroom experiences, friction among the students, and athletic affairs have been worked into the story. Jane Withers has the chief assignment, and the other players include Joe Brown, Jr., Paul Harvey, and Lloyd Corrigan.

Movie Fan Mail Found Increasing From Europe

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

One effect of the war has been a very large increase in the fan mail received from Europe by Hollywood stars. Fan mail comes largely from children, usually from those between 12 and 18; and, while generally disdained by the intelligentsia, it is one of the important indications by which all motion picture producers work.

A large studio, such as the 20th Century-Fox, from which I gathered most of the following information, will receive upward of half a million of these letters annually. A single star, such as Shirley Temple, often receives as many as 150,000. Usually, of course, the letters are requests for autographed photographs, or just autographs alone; but more often than not they contain pertinent suggestions, criticisms, and commendations.

Individual stars sometimes show great interest in this mail, and insist on answering all of it personally; but generally it is handled by the Fan Mail department, which sends only the most interesting letters to the stars, and sorts, catalogues, and evalues the others in a monthly report, which goes to the head of the studio, indicating whether the star's barometer is falling or rising.

Weather and the seasons influenve the amount of fan mail a star receives. Vacation times, school holidays, and inclement weather, which keeps youngsters indoors, always bring a large increase in fan mail. Examination periods, the football season, and fine sunny weather always find the fan mail greatly on the decline. Recent release of a player's picture, of course, brings some increase.

* * *

Sonja Henie's fan mail is always full of expressions of thanks from youngsters who have been encouraged by her example to learn to skate. Practically all of the indoor and outdoor rinks in the southern half of the United States, which have sprung up in the past year or two, it is said, can be traced to Miss Henie's influence. Shirley Temple fans like to know what they should do to achieve the sort of success she has had.

The British Commonwealth of Nations furnishes a large percentage—and it has been increasing—of the fan mail received. Sweden and Norway send little, in spite of the long winters there, and in spite of their enthusiasm for American motion pictures. Italians wrote a good deal of fan mail in the past; but more recently it has fallen off greatly, and what does come is full of complaints that American pictures are no longer seen there so often as before. South American fan mail has been on a steady increase for several years.

But to get back to the increase in the fan mail from Europe. The evacuations from the large cities, and the constant blackouts, of course, are the reason. I have read hundreds of these letters, and some of them are more than a little touching. They tell of many long evenings spent at home because the streets are dark—and yet not at home, either, for most of the little évacués are living away from their parents. They describe the new life of the country for the benefit of their favorite movie star, plead for long letters in reply, sometimes just because their friends have "dared" them to write to the American star, sometimes because it's so nice to have letters when there aren't any books to read, and no movies to go to.

* * *

Recently there have been quite a number of letters from "somewhere in France," but giving an English address from which mail may be forwarded; and the mail from young people above the teens has been on the increase. A young man due to be conscripted wants a picture to carry with him. A member of the Women's Land Army at a farm station in Lancashire speaks of knowing a player's grandfather, and says she would like to meet her when she comes to England some time after the war. A girl still in the Hackney district of London tells an actor what women players she would like to see him work with in his next picture; she's getting pretty tired of the ones he's been playing with—even the one who is his wife! A little girl of 14 gives her address as "in care of" a Viscount in Surrey with whose family she is staying. She's making a collection of pictures. A whole company of soldiers in Suffolk signs a single letter.

The letters tell incidents of air raid alarms along the coast, describe humorously the business of getting to shelter.

Nearly all of them begin: "Dear —— (or Mr. ——), I'm writing this letter to you, passing the time away during a blackout. . . ."

Nearly all of them end with a fervent wish that the war will soon be over.

Civic Symphony Orchestra

The Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra opened its fourteenth season in Jordan Hall last night, Joseph Wagner conducting. The soloist was Harold Morris, pianist. Paul H. Allen was guest conductor in an excerpt from one of his own compositions. The program: Overture, "Preciosa," Weber; "Fête Espagnole," Bainbridge Crist; "On the Steppes," Op. 7, Borodin; Bridal Procession and Ballet Music from the opera "Feramors" by Anton Rubinstein; Andante Doloroso from the "Piccola Suite" by Paul H. Allen, performed in memory of Augustine L. Rafter, a member of the board of directors of the orchestra; Pianoforte Concerto No. 5, Beethoven; Marche Slav, Op. 31, Tchaikovsky.

Following some notable examples in program making, Mr. Wagner last night listed works by two living Americans. Mr. Allen has had numerous hearings, both in the United States and abroad. The work played last night is for strings. While it is not profound music, it is melodious. It served to emphasize several good points of the string section of the orchestra, such as acceptable tone quality, alert attention to nuance, and good intonation.

The work of Mr. Crist is well known to Bostonians. His ready imagination is usually evident in some bit of musical humor. Last night for a moment the listener wondered if possibly the orchestra had perpetrated a mild joke of its own. But it was not "Bolero" after all; it was actually "Fête Espagnole," performed with commendable liveliness and apparent fidelity to the score, although one felt that Mr. Crist had not lived up to his best traditions.

For purely orchestral work the best performance of the evening came in the Marche Slav, during which the various choirs of the orchestra responded with commendable verve. The solo for the English horn in the Borodin item was excellently performed by Mrs. Durant.

Mr. Morris was heard with this orchestra for the first time. He revealed a sensitive feeling for the melodious measures of the Adagio movement of the concerto, but the Allegro and Rondo were less successful. It was unfortunate that the orchestra should have given him such pedestrian support. The audience gave him ready applause.

G. M. S.

Films of Merit In Suburban Theaters

Gulliver's Travels — Capitol (Allston), Central Square (Cambridge), Oriental (Mattapan), Strand (Dorchester), Rivoli (Roxbury) and Embassy (Waltham).

Drums Along the Mohawk — Allston (Allston), Lexington (Lexington) and Fellsway (Medford).

Nurse Edith Cavell — Regent (Arlington).

Babes in Arms — Maplewood (Malden).

First Love—Brookline Village (Brookline) and Broadway (South Boston).

What a Life—Davis Square (Somerville).

We Are Not Alone—Capitol (Somerville) and Ball Square (Somerville).

The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex—Embassy (Waltham) and Strand (Quincy).

Mr. Smith Goes to Washington—Princess (Wakefield) and Coolidge (Watertown).

Schedule Next Week For Ballet Theater

Following is next week's schedule for the Ballet Theater, in its concluding performances at the Center Theater, New York:

Monday: Carnaval (with Bolm) Jardin aux Lilas, La Fille Mal Gardée (2 Acts).

Tuesday: Swan Lake (with Dolin), Great American Goof (with Loring), Ode to Glory (Shabelevski), Peter and the Wolf (Bolm choregraphy).

Wednesday: Giselle (2 Acts) (with Dolin), Judgment of Paris (with DeMille), Goyescas (with Fernandez).

Thursday (matinee): Les Sylphides, The Great American Goof, Voices of Spring.

Thursday (evening): Les Sylphides, Raymond Scott Quintet (World Première) Peter and the Wolf.

Friday: Carnaval, Dark Elegies, Ode to Glory, Raymond Scott Quintet.

Saturday (matinee): Peter and the Wolf, Lady Into Fox, Raymond Scott Quintet.

Saturday (evening): La Fille Mal Gardée (2 Acts), Black Ritual, Raymond Scott Quintet.

Shawn Camp Leased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Jan. 26—Jacob's Pillow, the West Becket farm that has been the home and training camp of Ted Shawn and his men dancers for the past few years, will continue next summer as a center for the dance.

It has been leased by Miss Mary Washington Ball, of State Teachers' College, Cortland, N. Y., who will have Miriam Winslow, of Boston, and Foster Fitz-Simons, formerly of the Shawn group, as teachers for a six-weeks course beginning July 1. Harry Coble, a member of Shawn's company, and graduate of the Drama School of the University of North Carolina, will be assistant.

Mr. Shawn himself will be guest teacher for the last two weeks of the session, and then will offer an additional three-week course for teachers and concert dancers.

'Boys From Syracuse' Film

The musical comedy, "The Boys From Syracuse," will be brought to the screen by Universal. The cast will include the Ritz Brothers.

Winter Carnival and Opera On Week-End Radio Programs

The Week-End Dialer

Gay scenes at St. Paul, Minn., as its internationally noted annual winter carnival gets under way Saturday afternoon, will be described by a corps of Columbia announcers. Listeners may share their impressions of the Union Station as skiers and skaters pour in, trainload after trainload, and will hear of the long line of colorful floats in the big parade and of the walls and turrets of the ice palace, towering in floodlit splendor.

Other highlights of week-end radio offerings are the Metropolitan Opera matinee production of "Lohengrin," the playing of Ravel and Debussy compositions by the NBC Symphony Orchestra conducted by Bernardino Molinari, and the appearance of Charles Boyer and Claudette Colbert in Orson Welles' radio version of "It Happened One Night."

* * *

Tonight

A dramatization of American Red Cross relief work in Europe, with 20 Washington Civic Theater actors in the cast, and music by the NBC Washington Orchestra, will be offered tonight. NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Pat O'Brien and James Cagney, stars of a new movie, "The Fighting 69th," will be heard in a radio version of parts of this film in the "Kate Smith Hour." CBS-WEEI, 8.

Will Bradley, trombone virtuoso, who with the popular drummer, Ray McKinley, has formed a new dance orchestra which is now playing at the Penn Athletic Club in Philadelphia, will be presented in the "Young Man with a Band" program. CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

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Saturday

Wagner's "Lohengrin," with Lauritz Melchior, tenor, and Elisabeth Rethberg, soprano, is offered in the Metropolitan Opera matinee period. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1:40.

Among other serious music programs will be the NBC Symphony Orchestra concert, with Bernardino Molinari conducting for the last time in this series. Deems Taylor's "Through the Looking Glass" Suite, Debussy's "L'Isle Joyeuse," Haydn's Symphony in G Major, No. 13, and Ravel's "Daphnis and Chloe" Suite No. 2, will make up the program. NBC-Blue-WBZ. 10.

A New England Conservatory of Music concert will include soprano solos by Cleora Wood, a faculty member. Among orchestral numbers will be Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun," and Mendelssohn's "Fingal's Cave" Overture. CBS-WEEI. 11:05 a. m.

Vera Brodsky, concert pianist, will devote her program this week to modern Spanish compositions, including "Evocation" from Albeniz' "Iberia"; "Sacre Monte," by Turina; Granados' "The Beautiful Girl and the Nightingale," and Falla's "Fantasia Bética." CBS-WEEI, 3:35.

Opening of the annual winter carnival at St. Paul, Minn., will be described for half an hour by announcers stationed in the St. Paul Union Station and by others watching the official opening ceremonies in the St. Paul Auditorium, the procession of floats passing the State Capitol, and the illumination of the palace built of 5,000 tons of ice blocks. CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

Speaking at the New England Conference on Civil Liberties, Assistant U. S. Attorney General O. John Rogge will be heard from the Boston City Club. WAAB, 8:30.

Winston Churchill, British First Lord of the Admiralty, talking in London, is expected to be heard in the morning. MBS-WAAB, 9:30 a. m.

"Which Way to Lasting Peace," an important new program arranged by the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, of which Dr. James T. Shotwell is Chairman and Clark M. Eichelberger is Executive Director, will have its premiere Saturday evening over the Columbia [illegible]—with the exception of the [illegible] affiliate, WEEI, which o[illegible] a local sports résumé.

The first speaker on this program will be Dr. Shotwell, who is Bryce Professor of the History of International Relations at Columbia University. His subject will be "A Plan to Study War and Peace." CBS—Not WEEI, 6:30. Columbia's informal collegiate forum, "Bull Sessions," is to consider the same subject. CBS-WEEI, 4.

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Sunday

Walt Disney's "Jiminy Cricket" will be presented in a comedy scene from "Pinocchio" in the "Pursuit of Happiness" period. CBS-WEEI, 4:30. As the result of requests, Columbia is bringing back the "So You Think You Know Music" program, which has been off the air for a fortnight. Leonard Liebling will resume his place as judge and Ted Cott will again ask his light-hearted but information - producing questions of four contestants each week. CBS-WEEI, 2:30.

This week's "Pilgrimage of Poetry" deals with another New England poet — James Russell Lowell. The microphone will be carried by Ted Malone about the Lowell House in Cambridge, Mass. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will chat informally with Gene Autry in his new "Melody Ranch" program. CBS-WEEI, 6:30.

Dramatic fare will include "Rip Van Winkle" in the "Great Plays" series, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2; "Screen Guild Theater" presentation of Phyllis Bottome's "Private Worlds" with Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer, CBS-WEEI, 7:30; Orson Welles' production of "It Happened One Night" with William Powell and Miriam Hopkins, and "Silver Theater's" presentation of Geraldine Fitzgerald in an original comedy sketch. CBS-WEEI, 6.

The New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, with John Barbirolli conducting and Deems Taylor as intermission commentator, will play "Brigg Fair: An English Rhapsody" by Delius; Rimsky - Korsakoff's "Capriccio Espagnol"; Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor" Overture, and Tchaikovsky's Concerto for Piano and Orchestra in B Flat Minor—with Simon Barer as piano soloist. CBS-WEEI, 3.

Richard Crooks, Metropolitan Opera tenor, will appear as soloist with the Detroit Symphony Orchestra in the Sunday Evening Hour. CBS-WEEI, 9.

The Perole String Quartet will play Glazounoff's Quartet in A Minor, MBS-WAAB, noon. Bach's Cantata No. 181 will be offered in Alfred Wallenstein's Bach Cantata Series, MBS-WAAB, 7. The First Symphony of Shostakovitch and the first, second, and fourth movements of Vieuxtemps Violin Concerto in D Minor, with Ossy Renardy as soloist, will be played by the Music Hall Symphony Orchestra conducted by Erno Rapee, NBC-Blue, noon. In the "New Friends of Music" concert Elisabeth Schumann, Vienna State Opera soprano; Mischa Levitzky, pianist, and the Griller String Quartet, will be heard. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 6.

"The Jews" is the topic of discussion for the University of Chicago Round Table period this week. Among those joining in the program will be Louis Wirth, Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Chicago, and Malcolm Wiley, Professor of Sociology at the University of Minnesota. NBC-Red-WNAC, 1:30 p. m.

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Monday

Ingrid Bergman, Scandinavian-American actress, will be presented by "Radio Theater" in "Intermezzo," with Herbert Marshall and Gail Patrick heading the supporting cast. CBS-WEEI, 9.

Among several worthwhile musical programs offered by major networks on Monday, but not carried by local Boston stations, are: the regular Curtis Institute period, with a woodwind ensemble directed by Marcel Tabuteau, CBS, 10:30; the Cincinnati Conservatory String Quartet, offering Maurice Ravel's String Quartet, CBS, 4; and the concert by the Rochester Civic Orchestra, conducted by Guy Fraser Harrison, NBC-Blue, 1:30.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's works are the subject of the "Adventure in Reading" program for Monday. NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Charles Boyer

To be heard with Claudette Colbert in "Private Worlds" Screen Guild Theater, Sunday evening, CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

News of the Screen

New York

Grace Moore's starring French film, "Louise," will have its American premiere at the Little Carnegie Playhouse on Friday, Feb. 2, at noon, Miss Moore, Georges Thil, and Andre Pernet are the leading players. They will be accompanied by the Paris Symphony Orchestra. Deems Taylor has prepared English sub-titles for the American showing.

* * *

Joan Crawford will be co-starred with Fredric March in 'Susan and God," when that comedy by Rachel Crothers goes into production at M. G. M. George Cukor will direct. Gertrude Lawrence played the role on the stage.

Laurence Olivier will have the male starring role opposite Greer Garson in "Pride and Prejudice." Miss Garson has appeared only in "Remember," since her memorable performance in "Goodbye, Mr. Chips."

* * *

Sabu, the Indian lad whose first appearance was in "Elephant Boy," will come to this country soon for personal appearances in connection with the release in the United States of "The Thief of Bagdad." Conrad Veidt, June Duprez, and John Justin are other players in the picture, which was directed at Denham by Ludwig Berger, and is filmed in Technicolor.

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"Flotsam," by Erich Maria Remarque, will be the first production of David L. Loew and Albert Lewin for release by United Artists. M. G. M. previously owned the screen rights to the novel.

* * *

Martha Scott, who originated the role of Emily in the New York production of Thornton Wilder's "Our Town," will repeat her performance in Sol Lesser's film version of the play. William Holden, Frank Craven, Thomas Mitchell, Fay Bainter, Stuart Erwin, Guy Kibbee, and Beulah Bondi are others in the cast now at work under Sam Wood's direction.

* * *

"The Little Foxes," Lillian Hellman's play, now nearing the end of its run at the National Theater, has been purchased by Samuel Goldwyn for film production. Miss Hellman will make the screen adaptation and William Wyler has been assigned to direct the picture. "These Three," adapted from "The Children's Hour," was a previous Hellman-Wyler-Goldwyn effort.

Copley Society

Oils by Edith Lothrop Caverly are on view at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue. The pictures shown were painted during the past three years.

Vermont, New Hampshire, and Gloucester are the sources of Miss Caverly's inspiration. She has an eye for good pictorial material, and she manages to convey to the canvas not only what she sees, but the way she feels about the subjects of her choice. Outstanding are her views of Rockport, which catch the quaintness and charm of the byways of that busy art center. "Atlantic Avenue, Rockport" is one of her handsomest canvases, and she does not make that little thoroughfare any more picturesque than it really is. Ably executed also is "After the Storm, Bass Rocks," in which the surging waters heave under her emboldened brush. She has apparently studied very carefully the moods of the sea.

There are several views of Gloucester Harbor. The artist has not endowed these with the personal quality which distinguishes her other pictures.

Desk Work of a Star

20th Century-Fox

Sonja Henie

The skater and film actress turns her attention to correspondence

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

Brother Rat and a Baby
PRISCILLA LANE ♡ WAYNE MORRIS ♡ JANE BRYAN
EDDIE ALBERT ♡ JANE WYMAN ♡ RONALD REAGAN
and PETER B. GOOD (Brother Mouse) Directed by RAY ENRIGHT
PLUS VARIETY PRESENTATION ON OUR STAGE
ANY DAY ANY SEAT 'TIL 1 P. M. 25¢ ROXY CHILDREN UNDER 12 ALWAYS 15¢ A WARNER BROS. First Nat'l Picture
SHOW VALUE OF THE NATION • 7th AVE. & 50th ST.

"The most rewarding of this season's new plays."—RICHARD LOCKRIDGE, Sun
THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY presents
PAUL MUNI in
KEY LARGO
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play
BARRYMORE Thea., W. 47 Street. Cir. 6-9290
Evgs. 8:35, $3.30 to $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"A Perfect Comedy"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by
HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
Extra Holiday Matinees Feb. 12 and 22.

"Hilarious . . . witty dialogue . . . rich humor"—Times
Clare Boothe's Comedy Hit!
MARGIN FOR ERROR
Directed by OTTO L. PREMINGER
PLYMOUTH, W. 45 St. Evgs. 8:45. Cl. 6-9156
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:45

LAST 3 WEEKS
"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
NATIONAL THEATRE, West 41 St. PE. 6-6230
Evgs. 8:40—55c to $2.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"BROADWAY'S TOPNOTCH BEST"
—John Mason Brown, Post
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
By MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of Broadway
Evenings, 8:40 Mats. THURS. & SAT., 2:40

"Rollicking, fresh and exhilarating . . . a not-other well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7200. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75

BOSTON

KEITH MEMORIAL
SWANEE RIVER IN TECHNICOLOR with DON AMECHE ANDREA LEEDS AL JOLSON
PLUS 2nd FULL-LENGTH FEATURE
LAUREL & HARDY "Flying Deuces"
"REPUBLIC OF FINLAND" in MARCH OF TIME

A HIT! Held Over 2nd Week!
Engagement Ends Feb. 3
SHUBERT • NOW Evgs. 8:30 Mats. 2:30
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
The Sparkling New Musical Revue
TWO for the SHOW

KEN 0610 FENWAY THEATRE NOW
GARBO MELVYN DOUGLAS "NINOTCHKA"
"SECRET of DR. KILDARE" Lew Ayres Lionel Barrymore

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.
"RULERS OF THE SEA"
Tyrone Power — Linda Darnell
"DAYTIME WIFE"

Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

War-Deserted Strasbourg 'Asleep'

Residents early in war ordered to take refuge elsewhere—Only a few services carried on in the city.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STRASBOURG, France — The most remarkable case of evacuation under the shadow of the opposing forces on the western front is that of the great city of Strasbourg, which today has the appearance of a deserted city with only 2,000 of its 200,000 inhabitants remaining to walk around its deserted streets. The reason for the evacuation is that the old city, on the left bank of the Rhine, is France's most advanced eastern outpost. Only members of the police and of such essential services as water, gas, electricity, and a few workers in a local metal factory remain.

The others, compulsorily evacuated in the first days of the war, are now scattered all over France. Some have found shelter with friends and relatives in Alsatian villages behind the Maginot Line. Many others have moved to Périgueux, a town in southwestern France.

One's footsteps sound curiously loud as one walks through completely deserted streets that were once alive with people and humming with traffic. What lends a special character to the city is the complete order, the absence of the slightest sign of destruction or looting. One could imagine Strasbourg, with its magnificent thirteenth century Cathedral, one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture, its many quaint buildings and ornaments of far-off days, its quite modern department stores and blocks of residential flats, as the enchanted city of some wicked magician and requiring a new touch of magic to awaken it to life.

Exposed to Both Lines

The wicked magician, in this case, of course, was the war. Across the Rhine, about half a mile in breadth, one can see the solid architecture of the German town of Kehl. Along the Rhine are the advanced posts of Germany's Westwall, or Siegfried Line. So Strasbourg is not only within easy range of air attack, but is exposed to something far more destructive, artillery bombardment. This is why, alone among the large cities of France, it has been thoroughly evacuated.

But the German guns have not roared. The German airplanes, while they occasionally fly over the city to an accompaniment of anti-aircraft fire, have dropped no bombs. After all French heavy artillery could be just as destructive in its effect on Karlsruhe and other German towns along the Rhine. So a policy of "live and let live" has prevailed.

This is most strikingly exemplified in the smoke that is pouring out of factories on both sides of the Rhine. The Germans are making cellulose. The French are making steel. Each side knows that if it starts to shelll the other's plant its own will soon be made unworkable by bursting shells. The same mutual tolerance prevails as regards small boat traffic on each side of the Rhine, although no large vessels are navigating the famous river and the normally busy port of Strasbourg is entirely inactive.

Convincing Credentials Needed

One gets the sense of being on the "front" when one comes up to the bridge which unites Strasbourg with Kehl. One must pass several barbed-wire entanglements and show convincing credentials to sentries before reaching the neighborhood of the bridge. Here one finds a sign: "Military territory. Access forbidden." But a genial French major conducted me about the defenses, consisting largely of barricades, sandbags, and the invariable barbed wire. The chief defense at this point of the French frontier is that both the passenger bridge and the railway bridge, which is near it, will be blown up at the first sign of a German attack. The French have already blown up three other bridges which span the Rhine at other points.

It was a curious experience to walk into the one restaurant-cafe which is now functioning in Strasbourg, near the Place Kleber, and find it crowded with customers, about half of them in uniform, after roaming about the empty streets of the city. There was a forlorn aspect about the Cathedral, with the infinitely delicate masonry of its single superb spire; the more precious stained glass had been removed and there was a general atmosphere of packing up and moving.

Nowhere is the blackout so complete as in deserted Strasbourg; and it was both a difficult and an eerie experience to find one's way back to the station from the restaurant-cafe after dark. The city's newspaper had moved to Bordeaux, as so many of the former inhabitants are now living in this southwestern part of France. A small edition, however is published in the Alsatian town of Colmar and is available for the few remaining inhabitants of Strasbourg.

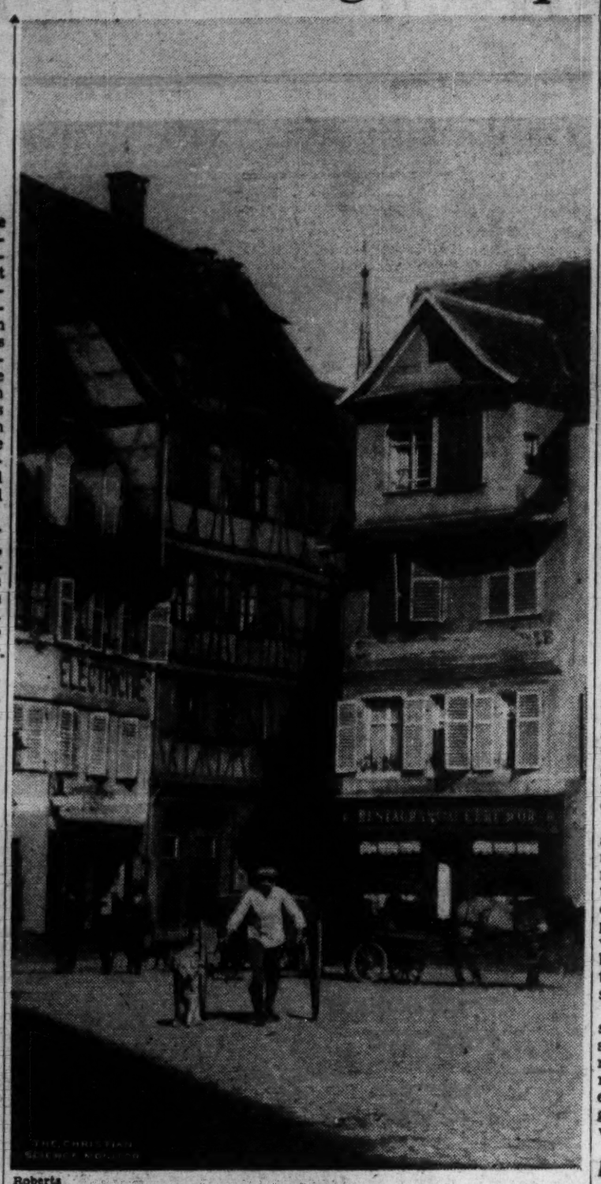
Alsatian Patois Spoken

Policemen, workers, waitresses in Strasbourg almost all speak the Alsatian patois, a German dialect; there is evidently no suspicion of the loyalty of the Alsatians and no desire to remove them from the frontier, except as a measure of general civilian security. Strasbourg, like Alsace in general, is a meeting place of French and German culture.

The young officer, Rouget de Lisle, wrote the immortal "Marseillaise" here, at a time when France was the center of revolutionary ferment in Europe, rising up against the old world of feudalism. At the same time many of the street names and much of the architecture suggest the strong German element in the city's history.

Taken away from France after the Franco-Prussian War, Strasbourg was recovered after the World War; and there was an extensive process of rechanging names of modern German origin, although in Strasbourg, as in Metz, the chief town of Lorraine, the railway station and other public buildings are constructed in the heavy prewar German architectural style. There was tremendous enthusiasm among the French citizens of Strasbourg when the French armies entered the city after the Armistice. And all its residents will rejoice again when their present period of exile as refugees comes to an end and they can return to the homes which have been preserved, up to the present time, with the most meticulous care. As a young French officer said:

"We can't prevent the leaves from falling; but otherwise we take pride in keeping the city as spic-and-span as if it were fully inhabited."



Roberts

Street Scene in Strasbourg

Border city today has 2,000 population in place of its normal 200,000 as a record feat is accomplished by the French in handling a civil evacuation.

British Labor Said to Back War on Soviet

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Informed sources reported today that a labor delegation, after talking to workers' leaders in Scandinavian countries, would make recommendations to the British Council of Labor concerning common aid for Finland against Soviet Russia.

The group, headed by Sir Walter Citrine, secretary of the Trades Union Council, is in Finland at the invitation of the Finnish Trades Union. They also talked to labor leaders in Sweden and Denmark.

Sir Walter said that British help already was reaching Finland in greater measure than commonly believed.

Labor's 'Duty'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England — Trade Unions in wartime must always remember their responsibilities to the public as well as their rights, Sir Walter Citrine, General Secretary of the Trades Union Congress, declared in an address here before leaving for Scandinavia.

No one has recognized the necessity of standing up to Hitlerism more than have the Trade Unionists, he said, and now that the stage of actual conflict has been reached, the trade union movement cannot shirk its responsibility in prosecuting the struggle until the menace of aggression has been ended.

This does not mean, Sir Walter added, that the Unions would meekly acquiesce in attempts to reduce the standards of life of the workers, or to curtail their democratic rights. Nor does it imply unquestioning acceptance of whatever decisions may be reached by the Government, whether in the political or administrative sphere.

It is, however, necessary to preserve a due sense of proportion in such matters, he continued, and to remember that the movement has responsibilities as well as rights, especially while the Nation is engaged in a life and death struggle with the forces of dictatorship.

Plenty of Feed for Birds Dropped by S. C. Airmen

ANDERSON, S. C. (AP)—If birds in snow-covered Anderson County go hungry, it is certainly not the fault of the County Game Association, which has been scattering seed over city and county by airplane.

Lenient to U. S. Mail Protest

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Daily Express declared editorially today that "nothing we are likely to find in letters or packages is worth a quarrel with America."

This was the most outspoken proposal of any large British newspaper in the issue over United States representations against interference with American mails.

The editorial was published parallel with a long dispatch from the Express' New York correspondent reporting "high wind of indignation sweeps America."

Describing the money and food traffic to Germany as "of a most trifling character," and pointing out that money can be cabled to Germany as well as mailed, the editorial declared:

"If Britain, by searching American mails, risks disturbing good relations between the two peoples, then we should stop the search."

Most newspapers have given no unusual prominence to the United Statse' objections and those that have commented generally have echoed the Government's assertions that its steps were justified.

Nazis Cautious

BERLIN, Jan. 26 (AP)—Nazis consider the British-American dispute over searchings and censorship of mails to be similar to the 1914-1915 coolness between the two countries and they intend to draw every possible advantage from it.

The Hamburg Fremdenblatt among other newspapers emphasized that "the present Government of the German Reich is striving not to repeat the mistakes" made by the German Government during the World War.

The Fremdenblatt said that Robert Lansing, United States Secretary of State, 1915-1920, had asserted after the war that tension between Britain and America was prevented from becoming seriously dangerous "by the diplomatic stupidity of the then German Government."

Retaliation

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 26 (AP)—Unwillingness to permit any money from the $14,000 estate of Philip Wewer to be sent to his sister in Germany was expressed yesterday by Probate Judge A. B. Duncan.

"I have nothing against the German people, but I know that when money is sent there they do not receive it," Judge Duncan explained.

"It all goes to the Government. The fact that Hitler has refused to allow money left by Germans to be sent to heirs in this country is another reason why I do not intend to order any money from this country sent to heirs in Germany."

Wang Plans Rule

TSINGTAO, China, Jan. 26 (AP)—Former Premier Wang Ching-wei, approved by Tokyo as head of a new central Chinese Government to co-operate with Japan, today completed plans for the new Government.

Wang concluded a three-day conference with leaders of the Japanese-dominated Nanking and Peiping local governments to form a central political council and map other details of the new central regime, which will be opposed to the Government of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at Chungking.

Missouri Judge Chides Governor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 26 (AP)—Seven words, spoken almost as an aside by Gov. Lloyd C. Stark in his intra-Democratic Party war on "bossism," brought him a threat of citation for contempt of court.

Wednesday the Governor was told that the State's case against a king pin of the Pendergast Democratic Machine had been thrown out of court by a Kansas City Circuit Judge. It was the case charging County Prosecutor W. W. Graves, long a target for Governor Stark's attacks, with failure to prosecute a politico-gangster and with turning his face from open violation of gambling and liquor laws.

"I think the people of Missouri understand," the Governor said.

Circuit Judge Marion D. Waltner, whose action freed Graves, charged that the Governor had insinuated the judge was actuated "by motives other than the law and the evidence therein" and demanded that the Governor apologize, saying that "if he does not give me an answer within a reasonable time, I will make a motion ordering the Governor to appear before me and show cause why he should not be held in contempt."

Mail for Hitler

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Chief censor of Bermuda announced yesterday that in examination of Pan American Clipper airmail, recently instituted, the censors had discovered three letters addressed to Adolf Hitler himself.

He won't get them.

Hotels and Resorts

New York City

2 GREAT NAMES
2 GREAT HOTELS
In the Center of Midtown New York
2400 ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH MODERATE RATES
BANQUET FACILITIES UP TO 1500
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT MARIA KRAMER PRESIDENT
HOTEL LINCOLN 44TH TO 45TH AT 8TH AVE. JOHN L. HORGAN General Manager
DINE & DANCE to Famous Radio Bands
IN THE BLUE ROOM
IN THE GREEN ROOM
HOTEL EDISON 46TH TO 47TH AT BROADWAY HUGH J. CONNOR Manager

ROGER SMITH HOTELS
The name that assures you COURTESY, COMFORT and ECONOMY!
OUT-OF-TOWN ROGER SMITH HOTELS
WASHINGTON, D. C. Single $2.50, Double $4
STAMFORD, CONN. Single $3, Double $5
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Single $3, Double $5
HOLYOKE, MASS. Single $2.50, Double $4
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. Single $3, Double $5
NEW YORK CITY
THE WINTHROP 119 E. 47th St. Single $3 Double $5
THE WENTWORTH 59 W. 46th St. Single $2.50 Double $4
THE BRITTANY 55 E. 10th St. Single $3.50 Double $4.50
THE WYNDHAM 42 W. 58th St. Single $4 Double $5
THE PARK CRESCENT 87th St. & Riverside Drive Single $2.50, Double $4
LUNCHEON FROM 50¢ DINNER from 75¢
Room Rates Quoted Include Private Bath—Lower Rates Without Bath

COSMOPOLITAN COMFORT when you visit NEW YORK
You'll like the Great Northern for its spacious, newly decorated rooms, comfortable lounges and popular priced restaurant. Close to Radio City and the smartest shopping and amusement centers.
SECOND CHURCH NEAR BY ROOM AND BATH For One from $2.50 For Two from $3.50
HOTEL GREAT NORTHERN
118 WEST 57th STREET
111 W. 58th St. entrance adjoins garage
NEW YORK CITY

SMALL • QUIET • SELECT
An ideal hotel for those who wish a convenient location with modern accommodations at moderate rates. Two attractive restaurants. All guest rooms have tub or shower bath. SINGLE ROOMS from $2.50
Special Weekly and Monthly Rates
HOTEL Collingwood Under Knott Management
45 WEST 35th ST NEW YORK

WHERE YOU STAY is as important as what you do when you visit New York. Here—plus convenience—you enjoy bigger, more comfortable rooms with baths, showers and complete serving pantries.
Restaurant
DAILY RATES From $2.50 Single...$3.50 Double Weekly Rate—Room 16 to 20—$16
HOTEL Belvedere
48th to 49th Streets
Just West of 8th Avenue

NEW YORK'S Skyscraper HOTEL
welcomes you to the great Metropolis amid an atmosphere of Continental charm. Guests enjoy the ideal location with a magnificent view overlooking Central Park, nightly concerts and refreshments, sun decks, well-stocked library, and a piping hot Continental Breakfast that is sent to the room of each guest with our compliments.
1200 Rooms—Each with Private Bath and Radio
RATES FROM $3 SINGLE
Including a delicious Continental Breakfast
Write for Booklet JSM
Barbizon-Plaza
58th STREET AT 6th AVE., N. Y.

ROSOFF'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT
147 W. 43 ST. at Times Square
Bryant 9-5400
Homelike, Theatre and shopping center: Room with bath: Single from $2.00 — Double from $2.50. Special weekly or monthly rates. Restaurant, reasonable prices. Air conditioned.

Greater Boston

MORE THAN CONVENIENCE IN BOSTON
This superb hotel, a pleasant walk from The Mother Church, offers in addition to convenience a luxurious and gracious atmosphere which is conducive to right living and right thinking. A cordial welcome from a courteous staff will add greatly to the enjoyment of your stay.
Impeccable service, incomparable cuisine, moderate tariff. Charming rooms from $4.
A DISTINGUISHED HOTEL WITH A DISTINCTIVE ADDRESS
The Somerset
400 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON
GLENWOOD J. SHERRARD, PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR

Two Fine Boston Hotels on the Charles River
Both within pleasant walking distance of The Mother Church. The only hotels in Boston right at the edge of the lovely Charles River.
Good restaurants, charming rooms, both at moderate rates. We will answer inquiries promptly.
These hotels are now under the personal management of Spencer L. Sawyer
THE SHERATON 91 Bay State Road
THE FENSGATE 534 Beacon Street

CONVENIENCE!
One of the many features of the Hotel Puritan which Monitor readers find attractive is its accessibility to The Mother Church. They delight also, in its comfort, luxury and moderate rates.
Private parking facilities available without charge.
Rates: Single rooms, $3.50; double rooms, $5.00; suites, $7.50 and up.
Hotel PURITAN Boston
390 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
WM. B. RICE II - - - President

Monitor Advertisers for 26 Years!
Here are some of the reasons why Monitor Readers like to stay at The Hemenway:
* Located 1½ blocks from The Mother Church.
* A good dining room with no liquor sold.
* Free parking in a fenced-in lot.
Single with bath $2.50 up
Double with both $3.50 up
Special Rates on Extended Visits
HOTEL HEMENWAY
"Just a little different"
AT THE GATEWAY TO THE FENWAY, BOSTON, MASS.

Los Angeles

IN LOS ANGELES
THE Rosslyn Hotels
Largest Popular-Priced Hotels on the Coast. Known all over the world for their luxurious accommodations and excellent meals.
Centrally located . . . Convenient to theatres, shopping and financial districts. One block from Pacific Electric Station. Our annex especially caters to women traveling alone
Rooms with Bath from $2.50 PER DAY
Wire reservations at our expense
Free auto busses meet all trains

PARK-WILSHIRE Hotel Apartments
Desirably located at 2424 Wilshire Blvd., Overlooking Westlake Park.
Appointments for gracious living
Hotel Rooms from $3 daily
Apartments from $65 monthly
LOS ANGELES

California

HOTEL LAGUNA At Picturesque Laguna Beach
Far-famed Artists' Colony . . . half-way between Los Angeles and San Diego. Ideal climate the year round. Hotel Laguna, right on the ocean front . . . Private Beach . . . Ocean Terraces . . . Colorful Patios . . . Picture Gallery . . . Cozy rooms with marine and mountain views, each with bath. Winter rates from $2.00 single, $3.00 double. Beautiful dining room and Coffee Shop, excellent cuisine, good service, reasonable prices. Write for folder.

Stay at California's world-famous hotel
Delicious food. Famous art collection. American and European plan. Rates from $3.50
MISSION INN
RIVERSIDE ★ CALIF

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HOUSTON'S WARWICK IS DIFFERENT!
Enjoy a different type of service, accommodations, location and environment. The Warwick offers rooms, suites, and apartments for discriminating transient and residential guests. Coffee Shop and famous Crystal Dining Room. Garage. Rates from $2.50
Wallace C. O'Leary, Manager

Hotels with Personality in Texas
SAN ANTONIO — The Plaza (Air-Conditioned)
DALLAS — The White-Plaza (Air-Conditioned)
CORPUS CHRISTI — The Plaza
AAA Garages
Jack White Operator

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IN Chicago HOTEL PLAZA
500 Rooms from $2 SINGLE $3 DOUBLE
At North Avenue and Clark Street, overlooking Lake Michigan and Lincoln Park. All sports and recreations. . . . Bus and street car to all parts of Chicago. . . 10 minutes to Loop. . . Coffee Shop and Restaurant.
FREE PARKING
Larger rooms and suites for groups of 4 or more at $1 per person.

IN CHICAGO—It's the BELAIR HOTEL
424 Diversey Parkway at Sheridan Road 1½ blocks from Second Church. 300 immaculately kept rooms with private tub or shower. Single $1.50-$2. Double $2.50-$3. Attractive weekly and monthly rates. Descriptive pamphlet.

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DETROIT LELAND HOTEL
All Large Outside Rooms with Private Bath from $2.50

Reasonable Rates
We are located right downtown, convenient to all central activities.
Coffee shop serving home-cooked food
FAIRBAIRN HOTEL
John R. at Columbia, Detroit

Arizona

TUCSON "The Sunshine City"
PIONEER HOTEL
FIREPROOF
Steam Heated, Air Cooled. 250 rooms of solid comfort. Roof Garden. Sun Deck. Rates from $5.00 per day single, and $7.00 double.

Welcome to Air-cooled
PHOENIX
ARIZONA HOTEL
Phone 3-3115 Phoenix
Rates $2.50 and DOWN
Coffee Shop in Connection
No Liquor Served

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The SHELBURNE
For the Comforts of Home
. . . by the sea! Cheerful sun decks, bright appointments, famous Shelburne Grill. Beach riding, golf, etc. European Plan — rates moderate
On Atlantic City's Boardwalk

HOTEL DENNIS ATLANTIC CITY
For Winter Relaxation
WALTER J. BUEBY, INC.

The MADISON
NEW - ATLANTIC CITY - FIREPROOF
WEEKLY RATE FOR TWO
Room • Bath • Meals from $60

The Jefferson
$10 $11 FRI. to SUN. Per Person
$12 2 in Room • Bath and Meals

The Traymore
ATLANTIC CITY
A magnificent hotel at the very edge of the sea. Gracious, restful atmosphere. Palatial outside rooms. Near Christian Science church. Choicest of French and American foods. Rates invitingly reasonable—from $5 European; with meals $8.
Bennett L. Lowsley, General Mgr.

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HOTEL 2400
2400 16th Street N. W. Washington, D. C.
A Gracious Welcome Awaits Monitor Readers
Location at the "Top of Town" Overlooking Meridian Park
Excellent Food
Three Blocks from First Church of Christ, Scientist
Rates from $3 Single, $5 Double
F. C. Minnick, Mgr.

Maryland

ENJOY YOUR BALTIMORE VISIT!
Largest and newest hotel in city. 700 light airy rooms. Superb cuisine. "Host to Most Who Visit Baltimore"
LORD BALTIMORE Hotel
RADIO IN EVERY ROOM
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Kentucky

the LOUISVILLES Newest and Finest
BROWN HOTEL
Truly one of America's great hotels. Four restaurants that are famous all over the South. Seven hundred rooms. Spotless cleanliness — real Southern courtesy. "Just ask your Louisville friends." Single rooms from $3—double rooms from $5.
Harold E. Harter, Manager

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HARDER HALL
Booklet C at "Poster" offices, or write Elting Bros., Managers
In the Scenic Highlands—Congenial clientele, fine meals, steam heat, 150 rooms and baths. 6500-yd. golf at door. Attractive American plan rates.
SEBRING, FLORIDA

Massachusetts

BRYANT HOTEL
Rooms for permanent or transient guests.
Suites, single rooms, some with kitchenettes.
Central location and reasonable prices
33 W. Elm St., Brockton, Mas.

A TOWER OF HOSPITALITY
500 ROOMS SINGLE $2.50-$4
DOUBLE $3.50-$5
AIR CONDITIONED RESTAURANT AND COFFEE SHOP
HOTEL Manger
Conveniently located at NORTH STATION Boston
Tub and Shower Bath, Servidor, Radio, Electric Tickless Clocks and Circulating Ice Water in every room.
Direct Entrance B. & M. R. R.

HOTEL Commander CAMBRIDGE
Bringing the Hospitable Charm of Colonial Days to a Modern House
Across the way from First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge—20 minutes to The Mother Church

HOTEL Beaconsfield
Enjoy the seclusion of a private country estate with all the conveniences of a superior city hotel. Only 12 minutes to Park Street.
1731 Beacon Street, BROOKLINE
Gilman M. Lougee, Manager

Charlesgate Hotel
on Beacon St. at Charlesgate East
One of Boston's Most Distinctive Hotels. Comfortable rooms at nominal rates. Near The Mother Church.
No Liquors Kenmore 4200

Hotel Braemore
BOSTON 466 COMMONWEALTH AVE
Smart RESIDENTIAL and TRANSIENT HOTEL No Liquor Sold
Henry J. Burnham Mgr.
15 Minute Walk to The Mother Church

FRITZ-CARLTON HOTEL
1138 Boylston Street, Boston
Only 5 minutes from The Mother Church
SPECIAL RATES Await You
Single Room With Bath $2.50
Double Room With Bath $4
Excellent Cuisine—Reasonable Prices
New Management—M. L. Peterson

Today's Woman

Wide World; © International

In many countries today women are making a place for themselves in the field of aviation. 1—Here is a group of the British women pilots who are engaged in ferrying planes of the light training types from the factory to the airdromes of the Royal Air Force. 2—Miss Helen Harrison, pretty Canadian flying instructor, with one of her pupils, Provisional Pilot Paul Henderson (left), just before taking off in a dual-control, two-seater training plane at the Kitchener-Waterloo Flying Club in Ontario. 3—Girl students from Adelphi College learning something about motor parts at La Guardia Airport, New York. 4—Miss Sabiha Goekchen, Turkish flying ace. 5—In France great numbers of women are helping in the airplane factories. These two are putting fittings on the fuselage of a war plane.

Aviation Opens Many Doors To Women

Prejudice Disappearing Under Pressure Of War Demands

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From the earliest days of aviation, there has been a stubborn, senseless prejudice against women pilots. It was considered entirely proper, in World War days, for a young woman to go aloft frequently, "just for a lark," in some wobbly old Jenny piloted by husband or brother. But for one of these young women to take up aviation seriously, ask to work in an airplane factory, wish to learn to pilot a plane, was to court the intense, determined opposition of virtually all men engaged in making and flying planes.

To this unreasoning prejudice women fliers paid no attention whatever. Quietly they continued to work, study and learn. And by degrees male opposition has diminished. Today, in many civilized countries, women are working effectively, steadily, side by side with men, in every department of aviation. They are helping to make planes, pilot them, take care of them, teach students of both sexes to fly them. They are at the controls of passenger and mail planes in some countries. In a few others—nations at war—they are flying scout planes and even, in one or two hard-pressed lands, giant bombing planes.

In England

In England, especially, women are playing a vital, needed part in aviation these war days—not only on the ground in airplane factories, but in the air as pilots and flying instructors. In France, Italy and Germany there are many accomplished women pilots; these, however, still regard flying more as a sport than as a profession for women. In Russia and Turkey, on the contrary, women pilots are serving their countries at the front, side by side with men.

Some of Canada's women fliers are attaining high honors today and proving of practical service to their country. Outstanding among them is Miss Helen Harrison, born in Vancouver, a pretty blonde who looks more like a photographer's model than an airwoman with years of experience. She is furthering Canada's war efforts by training young men for the Dominion's air force at the Kitchener-Waterloo Flying Club. Miss Harrison, who has had 1,500 flying hours, trained fliers for Britain in South Africa before going to Canada.

Why Should They Mind?

At present five men are taking the flying course under Miss Harrison's instruction. They are given a complete primary course, she says, including aerobatics—the more elementary types such as loops, inverted flying and slow rolls—blind flying, and ground-school instruction. Asked whether the students mind being taught by a woman, Miss Harrison said: "If they don't like a woman teaching them to fly, they don't show it. I don't see why they should mind; for I think a woman instructor can be every bit as good as a man, and perhaps better sometimes." When the men complete their course of study and pass the government's examinations, they will become qualified to fly for the country's air force in France.

In the United States more women are learning to fly every year; and there are now many American women who are proficient pilots and who own their own planes. In most of the air races held by American cities events for women are included, and in these contests women fliers frequently break former records for their sex. Then, too, many of our American universities have become deeply interested in flying as a career and as a sport, and students of both sexes are being offered opportunities to study airplane construction and even flying itself. At flying fields and flying schools it is being discovered that women pilots make excellent flying instructors, particularly for women students.

With war being fought in many lands today, and defensive measures being planned by the Congress of the United States—a program has been drawn up that provides for Federal aid in the training of 11,000 private pilots of both sexes at various colleges all across the country.

College Quotas

It is with enthusiasm that the colleges are preparing their quotas of fliers. At Garden City, Long Island, New York, for instance, 10 girl students from Adelphi College may be seen any day earnestly "taking to the high road" and doing so with distinction. Of these 10 young flying students being trained for any possible war emergency, four have already soloed.

Selected from 25 applicants at the College, these 10 have been in training since early November. They are Adelphi's quota in the Government's program, directed by the Civil Aeronautics Authority. Through the assistance of funds appropriated by Congress, the cost of this type of training has been greatly reduced for the individual student. At Adelphi, for example, the cost of the course to each girl has been $40, whereas ordinarily this would have "run into hundreds," according to one of the faculty members.

Textbooks have been provided by the Authority, which has laid down rules for the training and will grant pilot licenses after the tests have been passed.

The girls who won the instruction were chosen for exceptional scholarship and because they were highly active, according to John Archer David, professor of physics and director of the "flying students" program.

Several of them expect to own their own private airplanes and some of them look forward to careers that can be made more effective through a knowledge of flying.

Young Turkish Girl Wins Aerial Honors

Pilot and Trainer of Pilots, She Is Founder of Turkey's Flying Amazons

By Harold G. Laycock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Istanbul

To see diminutive Sabiha Goekchen, only woman Army officer in Turkey, sitting behind the controls of a warplane, you wouldn't . . . yes, of course you would believe that this smiling, alert-eyed girl was the founder and leader of Turkey's Flying Amazons.

When interviewed by a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, in the center of her illustrious corps at Yeshilkeuy Airfield, just outside Istanbul, she was a happy and optimistic girl for the good reason that four of the pretty young women at her side had received their flying certificates "They will help me to teach other girls attending the flying school," she said. "At present we are instructing 20 Turkish women how to fly gliders. When they've learned this to perfection, we shall start in on the airplane course."

Adopted by Ataturk

Lieutenant Sabiha Goekchen is the daughter of a Turkish officer. Her father fell as one of the champions of the Turkish War of Independence. When Kemal Ataturk achieved the emancipation of his people, he remembered gratefully the men who had fought in his cause. To the many who were beyond personal reward, he made his first gesture. He adopted their children, providing them with security, taking care of their education.

It is six years since his favorite "daughter" told Ataturk that her most ardent wish was to become Turkey's first woman flier. Ataturk's penetrating glance probed the earnestness on the face of the confused little girl standing at his feet. "You'll start tomorrow," he said laconically, and turned his back upon the fortunate child.

Within a few days a ship was steaming through the Bosporus. Aboard was Sabiha Goekchen, bound for Russia's most celebrated gliding school. Four months later, as Sabiha stepped back on Turkish soil a proud and certified glider-pilot, Ataturk opened a letter on his desk. It informed him that Sabiha's Russian instructor was so impressed by the unusual fitness and talent of his pupil for aviation, that no opportunity for further training should be denied her Turkey's best pilot forthwith became Sabiha's new tutor.

Rigid Training

But if Sabiha pictured a life of flight adventures and thrills, she reckoned without her teacher. Month after month became a monotonous round of washing airplanes, opening and closing hangar doors, tinkering with oily engines. At length came her first flight; and then three weeks of additional instruction prepared her for her long-awaited solo flight.

A knowledge of the famous Vultee bomber was next on Sabiha's agenda. And of the experiment, let her American teacher, Capt. Mack R. Ayres, speak:

"I've trained dozens of fliers to pilot a Vultee bomber; they all needed several weeks to learn the manipulation of this complicated airplane. Sabiha had the whole thing at her finger tips within a few days."

Other Triumphs

Sabiha soon scored other triumphs. She received a Flight-Lieutenancy for a single-handed capture of the notorious Ali Raza and his rebellious Kurds. The same week she was the means of 40 other Kurds being captured. For that service Ataturk decorated her with the highest Turkish flying honor.

Stories of her other achievements are legion; but she doesn't dwell on them herself. She talks instead about her famous Flying Amazon Corps. It is in gliding that Sabiha sees the best "seeding" method. The "Turkish Bird" is her celebrated gliders' organization. Every Turkish girl who wishes to do so, is allowed to test her fitness for flying in the glider-schools of this society. Only those who prove their aptitude are chosen for instruction in airplane piloting. "Already I have four who've gained honors in civil aircraft tests and who are proving equally competent with fighters and heavy bombers," Sabiha said. "These four form the nucleus of my Turkish Flying Amazons. In future they'll help me bring many more girls into the movement."

When on Duty

When on duty, Sabina wears a plain gray double-breasted suit with a vest to match. And as she stands at the side of her gigantic bomber, her four-feet-eleven-inch figure appears delicately slim and petite. She speaks English, French, Greek, and some Russian, as well as her native Turkish. On the twenty-first of this month, Sabiha assumed the additional responsibilities of marriage, becoming the wife of Captain Kemal Esiner, a well-known aviator. She intends however to continue her career as a flier.

Such is the history of one who is, so far as her own people are concerned, almost a modern oriental legend. More than that, Sabiha Goekchen is a symbol of New Turkey's virility. But first and foremost she is a charming little girl with a courageous heart.

Conversation Around the Table

A Happy Mealtime for All—6

By Viola E. Holley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Interesting conversation in which each one in the family has a part goes a long way toward making mealtime a happy occasion. There may be distractions to overcome, though, before this happy state of affairs is reached.

Especially where there are children present, the conversation should not be made up of talk about peoples' faults and troubles. Neither should children be allowed to quarrel and tease. No one, child or adult, should monopolize the conversation. No one should air grievances, make unkind remarks, or criticize others.

One of the simplest ways to avoid these pitfalls or to change the tone of the conversation if bad habits already have sprung up, is to ask each one to tell something interesting about his day's experience.

Small Child Learns

It is not very difficult for even a small child to tell about a bright spot in his day, and the attention given his story offers a wholesome way of letting him feel his importance in the family group. At the same time he gains practice in expressing his ideas. He learns, too, that after he has had his turn he should listen to others.

This willingness to share the conversation is something that grown-ups often have not learned. A young boy, one of a group where three families were enjoying dinner together, listened with interest to the conversation being carried on by two of the men present. It happened to be on a subject about which he was unusually well informed. Three times he tried to enter the conversation, but they did not hear him. They were too busy talking themselves even to notice him, although he had something very worth while to contribute.

For a family of school-age children there are many possibilities for table fun.

Guessing Games

In one group guessing games of one kind or another are popular. For instance, they have a geography game. Someone gives the name of a state, like Illinois. The next one gives a state or city beginning with the last letter of Illinois, and so on. Many games of this type could be devised.

Children usually are interested in knowing where certain foods grow and how they are prepared for the market. Father or Mother may give this information, or if the children are old enough, they can look it up and tell about it at mealtime. Often what they are studying at school fits in, too. After a little time spent in this way the children may like to put the information they have learned into guessing games.

Story Telling

Story telling, too, is lots of fun if a few extra moments may be spent at the table. This is something that suits children of all ages. Appoint a different member of the family to be story-teller each week, perhaps after dinner on Sunday or on Friday evening. Let him tell a story of some length To be able to tell a story well is an art. Such an accomplishment gives confidence and fits one to be a desirable guest as well.

Some individuals spontaneously tell a good story. Others may need a little help in preparing interesting details, in learning to paint word pictures, or in overcoming self-consciousness.

This series of eight articles is running on Fridays.

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It's time to think about your "layette" of lingerie blouses . . . the new embroidered batistes boast as much needlework as babywear. One sportswear designer says she even uses sheer, embroidered shirtwaists with her Palm Beach slacks. The jewels for these blouses are bright little clover clips of pearl-shaped diamonds that you dot down the center pleat or attach to the collar points.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

The Christian Science Publishing Society

One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

FOUR CENTS A DAY TO SUBSCRIBERS EVERYWHERE

Outstanding Events of 1940

IT WAS THE morning after Miss Chillom's New Year's Eve reception and the one morning of the year when it was most worth while to be up and around in Washington. The poet Gray could have written his *Elegy in a Country Churchyard* anywhere on this January first; he need not have been restricted to a churchyard. Lafayette Square, Pennsylvania Avenue, the Union Station, any one of them would have made as evocative a site. A super-sabbatical quiet clothed stoop and street. Last night's multitude, who according to their intellectual gifts considered *they* were reveling, were all in bed, leaving the world to Mr. Maploony and to me.

It is a novel pleasure, this having a great city to do as one likes with. When I try to describe it to friends, I am forced to fall back on that old comparison of landing alone on the far side of the moon. There is the same stellar solitude one finds on the moon, the same sleeping splendor. Stand in bright loneliness by the Reflecting Pool and *own* the Memorial, the Monument, the majestic Capitol, and you have something. Napoleon was such a novice!

* * *

Mr. Maploony is a good companion at such a time. The peaks of his native mountains are always in the back of his mind. One world seems to be enough for most people, but fortunately not enough for him. To be so restricted is a great sign of dullness. Our dignity, I sometimes think, is not in what we do but in what we understand. Of course he has his faults and one of them is his insatiable appetite for the morning paper. On this particular morning, we had not gone a dozen blocks before we saw a pile of newspapers at a street corner, trusting and unprotected by any newsman, as if humanity had gone completely honest. I tell you, New Year's morning is prophetically inspiring.

"Got a penny?" Mr. Maploony asked.

"Can't you leave it? I can tell you everything in it. The Finns capture another Russian army. Moscow reports that nothing of importance has taken place. Hitler tells the German people that Luxembourg threatens the peace of Europe and must be destroyed. Officials are confident that the budget will be balanced except for a small deficit of five billions. Japan . . . "

"Perhaps I can get change," Mr. Maploony said, looking up and down the lunar vacancy.

"The whole glory of this moment is that you can't," I said, and then weakly handed him three cents. I suppose one shouldn't start off the New Year by being too mean. After all, the minimum decency is to want to please people. I was slightly gratified, I must admit, when my friend seemed somewhat dissatisfied with the headlines.

* * *

"Outstanding Events of 1939," he read. "As if we didn't know them all too well. Besides, I heard them on the radio. You were right about Russia. I wonder if Stalin ever heard of Lincoln."

"They don't seem to have much in common," I said. "What put that into your mind?"

"I was thinking of Lincoln's favorite axiom: you can't fool all the people all the time."

"Do you know, Maploony, that's one reason why I can be fairly hopeful about this coming year. More and more these rulers are resorting to cunning, and cunning is the last resort of incapacity. Really strong people don't have to be cunning. Great thoughts come from the heart, from good will to men. Everything else is doomed. Nobody yet, in the whole history of man, has been able to run against the trend indefinitely. From Nebuchadnezzar down through Nero to Napoleon, it's always been the same. I often wonder why these people, who are so ambitious to make history, don't study it. This universe was made for love, and it rejects everything else when it has had a good taste of it. Of course, that applies to those of us on the right side, too. That's the catch for most of us. It is so easy to be loud about others, as they say in Greenland."

* * *

I put in Greenland to recall Mr. Maploony's wandering attention. His thoughts were on his thoughts, as is so often and disconcertingly the case when I am philosophizing. He now said: "If they'd only given *The Outstanding Events of 1940*, now that would've been interesting."

"That's where I come in," I said. "I can give you the outstanding events of 1940. Want 'em?"

We had reached the Reflecting Pool and were treated to a surprise. It was frozen, and on the dark surface the images of marble, the Memorial, the Monument, slept like swans caught by the unexpected cold. The frailty of this momentary beauty, unmarred by the first skate, unseen as yet by the first tourist, added the pale bloom of evanescence to what was beautiful enough. It had something of the same quality of these early never-to-come-again hours of the diamond-like New Year's morning. The present is a present, I thought, a sheer gift, and we rarely take it in our hands. We are always stretching them out for the next gift, always, always—

* * *

Somebody had erected a little green shelter by the Pool. It faces south and gathers all the sun there is from sky and future skating-rink. One can enjoy Florida without the sandflies and be back in Washington at any moment. Grief, as some wise man once said, is a species of idleness; but idleness is for me a species of joy. Just to sit down there, shut off from the north wind, for a moment of June, was to be triumphantly contented. I should have preferred that Mr. Maploony forget my remark, but even he saw that the newspaper was incongruously temporal and held me to it. "Name one," he said. "Just one outstanding event of 1940. You never can resist the temptation to be trivial."

"Just for that, I will," I said. "For you, for me, the great outstanding event of this year ahead is opportunity."

"I knew it!" He groaned. "I knew you'd say something like that."

"Well, isn't it?" I demanded. "Suppose the greatest thing will happen. Suppose a just peace is negotiated. That would be the outstanding event of this century so far. It would effect you and me tremendously, true. But, for you and me, would it be *quite* as eventful, as outstanding, as something you and I had done, some realization of an opportunity which matters immensely to you or to me? I'm not saying that we shouldn't hope and pray for peace for the world as far more important to the world than anything that could possibly happen to us. But I think there's a distinction. In the peace we can only perform a microscopic part. But in seizing some opportunity for growth, for service, for love, we can make 1940 outstanding. I still say that each of us is headed for a great event this year and it will turn out to be an opportunity."

* * *

"I suppose you know other outstanding events," Mr. Maploony said with the maximum sarcasm that it is possible for a sunbather to muster, which is practically none.

"Dozens. But I'm no Cassandra. I like my prophecies to be believed. I could mention great moments about to transpire which you will want to remember always."

"Could they be in the categories of beauty and joy and friendship, by any chance?" Mr. Maploony inquired satirically.

"They could and they will," I said. "There will be a vast pother for eleven months about the election this year. An outstanding event, I admit. But will it really matter to you as the sweep of that elm matters? Or the joy you are going to give your people when you visit them this summer? Or some new knowledge of somebody's trust in you, some deeper revelation of affection? Isn't some talk we've had, some uncovering of each other or oneself, to the greater usefulness and wisdom of both, more worth remembering than the biggest earthquake or the worst battle this earth has ever seen?"

He unbuttoned his coat to take advantage of the sun.

* * *

"Another thing, Maploony," I went on. "Mark this. If you know what a person is apt to remember, you are closer to knowing what he is apt to do. In a crisis, especially. For me, I'm going to remember the outstanding events of last year and improve on them in the year ahead. Then I'll be more fit for your company than if I knew everything in the newspaper."

"Happy New Year," he said, smiling.

I knew he would agree. I sat back and let the sun drench down upon me. It was one of those moments when one knew that one was hopelessly a fool for ever living out of the moment. Like Maploony, like most of my intimates, I lived on a diet of the future, part hope, part fear, or at least anxiety. One was forever eating the next mouthful, never, or rarely, savoring the actual food. Of all commonplaces, this observation was the oftenest remarked. Yet to take this gift of the current moment, to enjoy it, to wring the worth out of it, this fundamental act of primary common sense was the most elusive of all.

"Did you ever think of the present as a present, Maploony?" I asked.

He did not answer. I looked over my coat collar and saw that he had drowsed off.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

Roads

Roads will find their own way, given time.
Bring one to a hill and make it climb
And leave it for a year or two, to weather:
It wanders from the straight way altogether!

Bring one to a corner: let it meet
Another road; define it as a street.
It turns aside just short of crossing over
To tramp a footpath through the grass and clover!

The country road we followed as a child
Had in it something gentle, something wild,
Yet always kept the wild from growing greater
By ending in a doorway somewhere later.

The traveled road we follow now as men
Runs straight and wide, and where it ends or when
We never knew, except it meets a town
And still goes on beyond it, up and down.

CHARLES MALAM

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The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

In the Bazaars Of Bokhara

THE BAZAARS OF Bokhara for centuries have been famed throughout the world. To the uninitiated, this represents the trading quarters of the town, in which are situated the shops. The streets of the more important ones are arched over and lighted by circular openings in the roof. Miles of tortuous lanes have a covering of poplar or willow sticks, upon which are laid sods of turf, or reeds, or matting—anything to keep out the fierce glare of sunlight, and by those means they are kept delightfully cool. To allay the dust, the primitive method is adopted of a man carrying on his back a skin filled with water, from the neck of which he skilfully manipulates the desired spray.

Carts, carriages and animals of all kinds jostle along to the cries of "pusht, pusht," which means "take care": a necessary warning, as the only refuge for foot-passengers is a raised step which is laid along the front of the open shops. Upon this one can sit and bargain comfortably until perhaps a heavily laden Bactrian camel comes along, threatening to sweep off everything before it. . . .

The various trades have their own localities, all of which lends itself to the universal system of bargaining, without which nothing can be bought or sold. If a deal cannot be effected with one, another is ready and at hand, and I never failed to find intense interest taken by the lookers-on, not to speak of help proffered on more than one occasion, and quite impartially. . . .

For colouring, the saddlery bazaar ranked high. The wooden saddles, with their high pommel in front, painted in a species of lacquer, whose glorious reds shone amid the work of the various inlaid designs, were specially attractive. The horse trappings, sufficient to deck a horse from nose to tail, were of leather, covered with metal ornaments of brass, and even of silver, with coloured bosses, beads and feathers; nothing omitted that could make a pony as gay as a macaw.

Not far off from the saddlery bazaar is that of the shoe and boot makers. The shopkeeper in his coloured robe and stitched skull-cap kneels in the centre of his open-fronted shop, while behind him the wall is hung with pairs of soft leather boots in the popular crimson and buff colourings. The smartest of all his wares are the soft-soled leather patch-work ones in suitable sizes for men, women and children. Each of the patches is gaily embroidered round the edges, and the whole is cunningly worked into designs and patterns. These are usually known as Kokand boots, from having been originally made there. An embroidered over-shoe with a stout sole accompanies this kind of boot, which is easily slipped off on entering a house.—E. R. CHRISTIE, in "Through Khiva to Golden Samarkand." (London: Seeley, Service. Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

By Courtesy of Print Collector's Chronicle and Chicago Society of Etchers to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"TAI-SHAN, SHANTUNG": *A Dry Point by Cyrus LeRoy Baldridge*

CYRUS LEROY BALDRIDGE is an American artist who has traveled extensively, in Europe, Africa, and the Far East. This dry point was made on a visit to China, and we may observe how the artist was influenced by native draftsmanship. He uses as few lines as possible to depict a most interesting vista which recedes in space despite the lack of shadows. The lines vary in breadth and they have the soft rich quality of dry point.

Robinson Crusoe

I like to think how after wreck and storm
He reached the beach and rested in the sand,
Building a fire nearby to keep him warm,
The white grains rough and friendly on his hand.

He heard the spent waves dying on the beach,
The wind in strange trees crying in the dark,
The seabirds restless wailing each to each;
He watched his fire sink into a spark

As dawn spread swiftly over land and sea
Followed by sun, seeing his world appear,
And turning inland he walked eagerly
Toward an horizon that he did not fear.

JOHN RITCHEY

The Lights Went Out

JUST AS WE WERE sitting down to tea, the lights went out. And that is how we came to use candles.

We might have thought it a serious matter to be without electric light on Christmas Day, with the sun setting, but we didn't. There were plenty of candles in the cupboard, and a row of brass candlesticks on the shelf; all we had to do was to place them round the little Christmas tree that stood so green and neat in the center of the table.

A match was held to the wicks, first to one and then to another; and, as they caught and the flames grew bright and tall, the spangles hanging from the little tree found their fire and blazed like sun-lit icicles.

For the first time since September, we didn't draw the blinds. Someone murmured something about black-out time, but we pretended not to hear. There were only four candles, after all, and the one we hadn't lit—a large, reflected candle—burning strangely against the dark bushes outside.

The breath of the garden lay heavy upon the lawn; and beyond stood the trees, as delicate as frozen lace against a background of silk. A wintry star was following in the wake of the sun, gathering in strength as it sank toward the horizon. For a moment, it seemed to rest on the tip of the Christmas tree; then it was gone.

We should have missed that star if the lights had not gone out; we should have missed the lemon and gold and purple-blue of the sky. I am wondering, too, if a pair of earrings, flashing with every movement of the wearer's head, would have looked so enchanting in any other setting.

D. A. L.

Affectionate Relationship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW NATURAL that John, styled "the beloved disciple," should have learned from his Master to address his readers affectionately. His words, "Beloved, let us love one another" (I John 4:7), and, "Beloved, if God so loved us, we ought also to love one another" (I John 4:11), come to us beneficently today. They teach us that in reality we all have the affectionate relationship of brother, one to another, and that God is the ever-loving Parent. Everyone who accepts this teaching —and lives it—is helping to end the distressing conditions which seem to make up much of what is called the news of the day. Christian Science shows us that disagreement and strife between mortals can be remedied in any particular and at any moment as the persons concerned change their sense of relationship from enmity to kindly affection one to another, and to an enlarged and awakened love for the Father of all.

Often in her writings Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has addressed all who peruse her works with affectionate greetings, such as "Dear Reader," or "Beloved." In an isolated part of the world and at the remotest period of future human experience a distressed or lonely reader of her works may accept these endearing greetings as intended for him and experience the healing glow which would naturally result from the realization that he was one of the dear readers for whom she labored, and with whom she designed to share her priceless revelation of the Science of the healing Christ.

In fact, one way in which the healing power of God, divine Love, is realized is in the reading of the inspired Word of Holy Writ and Mrs. Eddy's writings. In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says (p. 547), "You can prove for yourself, dear reader, the Science of healing, and so ascertain if the author has given you the correct interpretation of Scripture." Ever since the publication of this book not only have moral and physical healings followed the reader's perusal of this inspired work; not only have changes in character occurred, sinful habits being replaced by moral ones, but healings of bodily conditions, attended by immediate and sometimes startling changes in function and structure, have resulted.

A chapter of one hundred pages called "Fruitage" in Science and Health contains authenticated testimonies of Christian Science healing. Also the last seventy pages of Mrs. Eddy's work "Miscellaneous Writings" are devoted to "Letters from those Healed by Reading 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures.'" These proofs that healing follows the alteration in thought from the wrong basis—that of fear and the attributing of power and reality to matter—to the right one of knowing God, Love, as the only power and as immediately available, continue to appear at the present time, as shown in the testimonies in *The Christian Science Journal*, the *Christian Science Sentinel* and *The Heralds of Christian Science*. Some of these testimonies indicate that the reader was not consciously expecting to be healed by reading the textbook, while others began the reading with that hope. Tumors, cataracts, consumption, rheumatism — practically all types of diseases—are shown to have been healed through the reading and assimilating of the inspired Word of God as revealed in Christian Science.

Even persons not acquainted with English or with the languages into which this book has been translated have laboriously deciphered a few words at a time, and have been healed of chronic invalidism. In one instance a woman had been bedridden for years. One morning a friend brought her Science and Health and an English-Bohemian dictionary, telling her that while she knew little of Christian Science she knew that persons had been healed by reading the textbook. After translating Mrs. Eddy's spiritual interpretation of the Lord's Prayer (*ibid.*, pp. 16, 17) the woman rose from her bed and was able to prepare the evening meal. This "dear reader" did indeed prove for herself "the Science of healing." Her healing was complete, and she was able to return to manual work.

Divine Love alone can heal disease, sin, and human disagreements. When thought has been awakened to spiritual love, which is entirely of God and apart from human partiality and frailty, this true sense of love acts to purify and redeem human affection. Paul, in his letter to the church in Thessalonica, speaks of his affectionate desires for those whom he looked upon as his children. He says (I Thessalonians 2:7, 8), "We were gentle among you, even as a nurse cherisheth her children: so being affectionately desirous of you, we were willing to have imparted unto you, not the gospel of God only, but also our own souls, because ye were dear unto us." And Mrs. Eddy, recognizing the need for spiritual affection, included in the "Daily Prayer" which she gives in the Church Manual (Art. VIII, Sect. 4) this petition: "May Thy Word enrich the affections of all mankind, and govern them!"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Sirsnīgas attiecības

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakusslejā angļu teksts)

CIK DABĪGI, ka apustulis Jānis, saukts "mīļais māceklis", no sava Meistara ir mācījies uzrunāt savus lasītājus ar sirsnību. Viņa vārdi, "Mīļie, lai mēs cits citu mīlējam" (1. Jāņa 4:7), un "Mīļie, ja Dievs mūs tā ir mīlējis, tad arī pienākas, ka mēs cits citu mīlējam" (1. Jāņa 4:11), nonāk pie mums labdarīgi arī šodien. Tie mums māca, ka īstenībā mums visiem ir sirsnīgas brāļu attiecības vienam ar otru, un ka Dievs ir vienmēr mīlošais Tēvs. Ikviens, kas pieņem šo mācību—un to dzīvo—palīdz izbeigt bēdu pilnos apstākļus, kas sastāda lielāko daļu no tā, ko sauc par dienas jaunākiem notikumiem. Kristīgā Zinātne mums rāda, ka domstarpības un strīdus mierstīgo starpā var dziedēt katrā atsevišķā gadījumā un ikkatrā laikā, ja ieinteresētās personas maina savu attiecību jēdzienu no ienaida uz labsirdīgu sirsnību vienam pret otru un uz paplašinātu un apzinīgu mīlestību uz visu Tēvu.

Savos rakstos Mary Baker Eddy, Kristīgās Zinātnes Atklājēja un Nodibinātāja, bieži uzrunā visus, kas lasa viņas darbus, sirsnīgiem vārdiem, kā, piemēram, "Mīļie lasītāji," vai "Mīļie". Kādā vientuļā pasaules malā un cilvēka dzīves vistālākā nākotnē kāds noskumis vai vientuļš viņas darbu lasītājs var pieņemt šos maigos sveicienus kā viņam domātus un piedzīvot to dziedinošo kvēli, kurai dabīgi butu jāizriet no saprašanas, ka viņš, lūk, ir viens no mīļajiem lasītājiem, kā labā viņa strādājusi un ar ko viņa bija nodomājusi dalīties savā dziedinošā Kristus Zinātnes nenovērtējamā atklāsmē.

Patiesi, viens ceļš, kā īstenot Dieva, dievišķīgās Mīlestības, dziedinošo spēku, ir lasīt Svēto rakstu inspirēto Vārdu un Mrs. Eddy's rakstus. Savā teksta grāmatā "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinatne un veselība ar Svēto rakstu atslēgu) Mrs. Eddy saka (547. lpp.): "Mīļais lasītāj, tu pats vari dziedināšanas Zinātni sev pierādīt un tā pārliecināties, vai autore tev devusi pareizu Bībeles iztulkojumu." Kopš šīs grāmatas publicēšanas ne tikai moraliskas un fiziskas izdziedināšanas sekojušas, kad lasītājs iepazinies ar šo inspirēto darbu; notikušas pārmaiņas ne tikai raksturā, kad grēcīgi ieradumi atvietoti ar tikumiskiem, bet izdziedināti arī ķermeņa stāvokļi, pie kam iestājušās acumirklīgas un dažreiz pārsteidzošas pārmaiņas funkcijā un strukturā.

Iekš Science and Health vesela nodaļa no simts lappusēm, saukta "Augļi", satur autentiskas liecības par Kristīgās Zinātnes dziedināšanu. Arī pēdējās septiņdesmit lappuses Mrs. Eddy's darbā "Miscellaneous Writings" (Dažādi raksti) veltītas "Vēstulēm, kō rakstījuši tie, kas izdziedināti lasot 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures'." Šie pierādījumi, ka dziedināšana seko parmaiņām domāšanā no nepareizā pamata—kāds ir bailēm un kas piešķir spēku un īstenību materijai—uz pareizo pamatu, Dieva, Milestības, atzīšanu kā vienīgo spēku un kā acumirklī sasniedzamu, šie pierādījumi turpina parādīties arī tagadējā laikā, kā redzams no liecībām šādos izdevumos: "The Christian Science Journal", "Christian Science Sentinel" un "The Heralds of Christian Science." Dažas no liecībām norāda uz to, ka lasītājs nav apzinīgi gaidījis izdziedināšanu no teksta grāmatas lasīšanas, kurpretīm citi sākuši lasīšanu ar šo cerību. Pampumi, pelēkais nags, dilonis, reimatisms,—praktiski visi slimības veidi—ir parādīti kā izdziedināti, lasot un piesavinājoties Dieva inspirēto Vārdu, kā tas atklāts Kristīgajā Zinātnē.

Pat personas, kas neprot angļu vai citas valodas, kādās šī grāmata pārtulkota, ar grūtībām atšifrējuši kādreiz nedaudzus vārdus un tikuši izdziedināti no kroniska slimīguma. Vienā gadījumā kāda sieviete bijusi gadiem ilgi saistīta pie gultas. Kādā rītā viena no viņas draudzenēm atnesusi tai Science and Health un angļu-bohemiešu vārdnicu, teikdama, ka kaut gan viņa pati maz zinot par Kristīgo Zinātni, viņai esot zinams, ka lasot šo teksta grāmatu, cilvēki ir kļuvuši veseli. Pēc tam, kad šī sieviete bija pārtulkojusi Mrs. Eddy's doto "Mūsu Tēva" garīgo izskaidrojumu (turpat 16., 17. lpp.), viņa piecēlās no gultas un spēja pagatavot vakariņas. Šī "mīļā lasītāja" patiesi pierādīja "dziedināšanas Zinātni". Viņas izdziedināšana bija pilnīga un viņa bija spējīga atgriesties pie sava darba.

Vienīgi dievišķīgā Mīlestība var dziedināt slimību, grēku un cilvēciskas nesaskaņas. Ja domas ir atmodinātas garīgai mīlestībai, kas ir pilnīgi no Dieva un ir šķirta no cilvēciska partejiskuma un vājuma, šis pareizais mīlestības jēdziens darbojas, lai šķīstītu un izpirktu cilvēcisku mīlestību. Apustulis Pāvils savā vēstulē Tesalonikas baznīcai runā par savām sirsnīgām ilgām pēc tiem, ko viņš uzskata par saviem bērniem. Viņš saka (1. Tesalonikiešiem 2:7, 8): "Bet esam bijuši lēnīgi jūsu vidū itkā zīdītāja savus bērnus glabā. Tāpat mēs pēc jums ilgodamies gribējām jums pasniegt nevien Dieva evaņeļiumu, bet arī savas dvēseles, tādēļ, ka jūs mums esat palikuši mīļi." Un Mrs. Eddy, atzīdama garīgas sirsnības nepieciešamību, ietvēra "Ikdienas lūgšanā", ko viņa dod Baznīcas rokas grāmatā (Art. VIII, Sect. 4) šo lūgumu: "Lai Tavs Vārds padara visas cilvēces mīlestību bagātāku un lai valda pār to!"

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstisku pieprasījumu snieds Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

In the Mountains

I am awakened from my quiet dream
By one long note of the sweet mountain-bird
At morning-song. I rise and fold the screen,
By the frail music rapturously stirred.
The sun has touched the distant mountain peak;
Without the wood the setting sun is thin;
Before my sill the waterfall is cold,
And a fresh wind, arising, enters in.
Where does it come from, chilling, without sound?
The fir-flowers spread a cover on the ground.

—CHANG YÜ (*Ming Dynasty: 1368-1640*).
Translated by CLIFFORD H. POPE and MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-20 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1940

Long to Appeal Loss of Tax On U. S. Dividends

Follows ruling Federal loan association earnings are not subject to State income tax.

Henry F. Long, Massachusetts Commissioner of Taxation, announced today that he will appeal to the State Supreme Court a ruling of the Appellate Tax Board that dividends paid on shares of Federal savings and loan associations are not subject to State income tax.

The announcement followed action of the Tax Board in exempting dividends of Federal savings and loan organizations so that they might be on the same basis as State-supervised co-operative banks, whose earnings already are exempt. For the past two years, the Federal agencies have been subject to the State tax, which is 6 per cent.

Mr. Long said the case undoubtedly would go ultimately to the United States Supreme Court, since both sides were agreed the loser should appeal from the State Supreme Court to the Federal one.

Gave Banks Advantage

"The 6 per cent tax on Federal agencies gives the State co-operative banks an advantage," the Commissoner explained. "I think the State banks should retain this advantage. If they don't depositors will flock over to the Federal ones, because they have the advantage of Federal control and are newer agencies.

"A newer organization usually has newer property than older organizations, which may have lots of older property on their hands.

"The money part of it isn't particularly important to the State, because the sum is very small."

Cites Precedent

The Appellate Tax Board unanimously announced, "Since the co-operative banks organized in and doing business in Massachusetts are exempt from taxation, except upon their real estate, and their shares and the dividends thereon are so exempt, the Federal savings and loan associations being subject to a like real estate tax, it was held that the Federal savings and loan associations were entitled to a like exemption of their dividends and that the tax upon said dividends should be abated."

The test case decided was brought before the Board last spring by Attorney Charles B. Rugg of Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins, representing Edward H. Flaherty of Worcester, a shareholder and taxpayer and the New England Federal Savings League.

Commenting on the decision, officers of the New England Federal Savings League said:

"We are tremendously pleased with the decision. The case was decided on the merits alone. It brings relief to thousands of Massachusetts thrift savers and investors who hold Federal savings and loan shares."

Garner Boosters Work Bay State

The drive to enlist at least 80,000 Massachusetts supporters for the Garner-for-President movement started here today with the arrival of Robert Harriss, member of the New York committee, and Maury Hughes, co-Director of the national committee from Dallas, Texas.

They will talk to some 50 leading Massachusetts Democrats, including Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, former Governor James M. Curley, and Paul A. Dever, during their two-day stay in the Bay State. Prominent Democrats from Maine and New Hampshire also will be interviewed.

The main objective of their visit is to organize an executive committee in Boston. It is expected that a chairman will be announced sometime tomorrow.

J. Joseph O'Donnell, acting manager of the Boston office, said that 8,500 pledge cards have been signed by persons wishing to assist in the promotion of Vice-President Garner to the Presidency.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

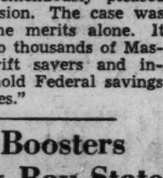
Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and continued cold tonight and Saturday; moderate west and northwest winds. Lowest temperature tonight near 15 degrees.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Light local showers tonight and Saturday; continued cold tonight, Saturday and Sunday.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy with light local showers in west and central portions tonight and Saturday; continued cold tonight, Saturday and Sunday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair and continued cold tonight, Saturday and Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest or west winds, broken clouds with snow showers tonight and Saturday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	17	28	New Orleans	22	33
Chicago	-1	10	New York	14	22
Denver	-2	6	Norfolk	18	28
Helena	-2	2	Philadelphia	15	29
Kansas City	-7	7	St. Louis	-4	5
Los Angeles	56	67	San Francisco	60	61
Miami	—	82	Washington	11	25
Minneapolis	5	5			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 26.
B—Maximum, Jan. 25.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:21 a. m., height 10.6 feet
Light all vehicles by 5:19 p. m. Friday

Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign

In co-operation with the committee in charge of the Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign of 1940, The Christian Science Board of Directors has appointed as a committee to receive and transmit contributions to the Community Federation of Boston:

Mrs. James A. Neal, 20 Chapel Street, Brookline.
Mrs. A. L. West Movius, 208 Beacon Street, Boston.
Edwin C. Johnson, 43 Carver Road, Newton Highlands.
Torrance Parker, Chairman, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.
Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.

Members of our congregations in Metropolitan Boston, and others who wish to do so are invited to send or hand contributions for this fund to any one of the five named above. Checks should be made payable to Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, who will act as treasurer of the committee. Those wishing to specify the agencies to which they desire their donations to be given, may obtain a designation sheet from Mr. Larcom.

Members who find it more convenient to do so may make their subscriptions to the Campaign through the regular campaign organization, either at their homes or at their places of business, but members who subscribe in this manner are requested to notify Mr. Larcom of the amount of their subscription.

In this connection we call your attention to the following statement which has been prepared by the committee in charge of the campaign:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Wide Scope of Activities

Between Jan. 22 and Feb. 6, 119 social agencies and federations, comprising over 175 agencies serving the metropolitan community of Greater Boston, will participate in the 1940 Community Fund Campaign. The Campaign goal is this year set at $4,625,000, and is a goal to be oversubscribed. These agencies, which include 24 Neighborhood and Settlement Houses; 50 organizations having primarily to do with the protection, care and guidance of children and youth; and 103 units which aid and improve the situation of those in need and give general community service, are members of a charitable corporation, Community Federation of Boston, of which Charles Francis Adams is President. Francis C. Gray is General Chairman of its 1940 appeal.

Aid Given Without Discrimination

These agencies make no distinction as to race or creed. They give services free, or at less than cost, where that is necessary, to all who come under their friendly ministrations. Last year these agencies gave constructive aid to 34,335 families, comprising more than 136,211 men, women and children, helping the families toward self-support and preventing breakdowns of home life. They furnished to homeless men 112,681 meals and 42,305 nights' lodging; 10,865 needy people were helped to obtain justice through legal aid; 18,216 travelers and runaways were aided. They furnished 162,049 days' care in homes for the aged and special care, protection and guidance to 13,962 children; 22,976 men, women and children were enrolled in 1,642 settlement house clubs, classes and special interest groups for wholesome work, play, study and citizenship training; 78,960 young men and women were enrolled in the body, mind and character building activities of youth agencies.

While the majority of the Federation agencies are located in Boston proper, the services which they render radiate throughout the entire Metropolitan area. A large portion of the service rendered is for the direct benefit of persons residing in the cities and towns outside of Boston, comprising the metropolitan area, and all of the work helps to make this whole territory a more wholesome and prosperous place in which to live.

Serves Large Population Area

It is important to realize in connection with the appeal, that the local agencies in Cambridge, Belmont, Dedham, Lexington, Needham, Watertown, and Winchester will participate in the 1940 fund.

Greater Boston is one of the largest population centers of America. Within a radius of 15 miles of the State House live 2,000,000 people, and Boston itself is one of the most thickly populated cities in the Nation. Wherever such density of population exists, there also exists a great need for the improvement of social conditions and the furnishing of opportunity for better living. The Community Fund Campaign is an effective way to see to it that these social and charitable agencies located in the heart of the population center shall be enabled to do their valuable and constructive work. These agencies, providing friendly and understanding help for the underprivileged, tend to stabilize society, and their continued maintenance is the intimate concern of persons who live and work in this community.

The Campaign is a great adventure, an adventure in making effective in this great community the transforming power of Love.

Firefly Light 'Inefficient' To Human Lighting Experts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 26—A field of fireflies all flashing their lamps at regular intervals on a summer evening, put on an expensive show that doesn't cost the human audience a penny, according to Dr. N. S. Rustum Maluf of Yale University.

For two generations one of the ideals of chemistry has been to produce artificially the "cold" light of the animal world, radiation confined entirely to those wavelengths to which the retina of the human eye is sensitive and without any energy wasted in the form of heat or invisible light. If the ideal could be attained with the same expenditure of fuel and power that is required for light production now, it would revolutionize the lighting industry.

Chemists Can Duplicate

As Dr. Maluf explains in the current annual report of the Smithsonian Institution, the firefly has attained this ideal in one direction. It emits only visible light. Chemists can even duplicate the process to a certain extent. Naturally a great deal of research has been devoted to the light-emitting mechanism, physical and chemical, of the insects. The findings have been rather disappointing, so far as practical application is concerned, Dr. Maluf points out.

The phenomenon of luminescence is widespread in nature. It is found among crustaceans, centipedes and a few other insects. In each case it is a chemical process, finely adjusted to the needs of the individual species. But in no case, Dr. Maluf says, is it to be considered a cheap process, as some physicists have thought before intensive study of the factors involved.

Process Is Like Burning

The luminescence of the firefly, Dr. Maluf points out, is due to the oxidation—that is, the burning—of a chemical substance, luciferin. This reaction, in turn, depends upon a catalyst, a substance which activates a chemical reaction without taking part in it—known as luciferase. The same phenomenon can be brought out by appropriate mixtures of luciferin, luciferase, and oxygen in a test-tube at the proper temperature.

All these experiments have shown that it is, in one sense, a very wasteful process, considering the amount of oxygen necessary. It is far less efficient than most means of producing artificial light known to man. To illuminate houses or streets with firefly light would be a very expensive procedure indeed.

Dr. Maluf quotes a calculation that "an area of firefly light six feet in diameter on the ceiling of a room nine feet high would give ample illumination for reading or drawing on a table three feet high." This would hardly interest an illuminating engineer, he points out. The light can, however, be used in an emergency.

Light With No Heat

The actual light from a single firefly is very minute indeed, averaging little more than 25 thousandths of a candle power. The combined courtship efforts of a whole field full of the insects would hardly light a single room enough for sewing or reading.

From another point of view, however, the firefly or any other sort of luminescent animal is very efficient indeed. A good part of the total radiation from any man-made source of light—or for that matter from the sun or the moon—is invisible. Some of it is in the invisible ultraviolet, and a lot more of it is in the invisible infrared, observable only as heat.

Bureau Asks Cut in Boston Police Costs

Economy in man power and stations demanded as offset to expense of mechanization.

Pressure on the Boston Police Department to reduce its expenditures—now running second in volume only to the City's Welfare Department—noticeably increased today as the Boston Municipal Research Bureau called for a modernization of police divisional operations, voiced a plea against adding to police personnel, and demanded an investigation of the Department by an expert qualified to bring police costs down to a point compatible with the city's acute fiscal condition.

The Bureau asks why the Boston Police Department keeps 17 station houses after it has spent $425,000 on radio systems and is now spending $50,000 a year for cars, to make the force more mobile. It is pointed out that, except for Buffalo, N. Y., the Boston police have more station houses per capita, and per square mile, than any other populous city in the whole country. During recent years, three large cities have reduced the number of station houses, although they had larger police districts than Boston prior to the reduction—San Francisco from 16 down to 9; Pittsburgh from 12 down to 8, and Cleveland from 16 down to 9.

In releasing the results of its survey and consultation with officials of the Department by members of its staff, the Bureau, of which Harvard's President-Emeritus, A. Lawrence Lowell, is chairman, and Herman C. Loeffler, secretary, supplements a study made by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber recommended an examination of the Department by the Boston Finance Commission. Such an examination is already in progress, the Finance Commission has announced.

Although the Research Bureau does not mention a specific agency that it favors for examination of the Police Department, it was taken from the tenor of its Bulletin that a qualified police expert such as August Vollmer of California, or Bruce Smith of New York might be consulted.

Three specific questions, according to the Bureau, should be answered in such a survey, as follows:

1. Whether Boston's apparent excess of personnel is due to actual needs, or over man power.

2. Whether the city has fully realized the economies implicit in such steps as the installation of traffic lights at 160 street intersections, the motorization of beats, and the installation of two-way radio.

3. Whether fewer divisions would not produce better organization and further savings.

Agreeing with the annual report made to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall by Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, the Bureau notes that the crime record of Boston has improved more than that of other large cities over a period when the number of police in Boston was declining somewhat. The local crime record, the Bureau states, fails to disclose a relationship between crime and the size of the police force. "Early this month," says the Bulletin, "32 patrolmen were appointed to the Police Department. This move was made before the public had any information as to this year's budget problem. Authorization for further appointments has been postponed. In requesting new personnel, the Police Department said the force had fallen some 260 below 'quota.' On this basis, some citizens have perhaps concluded that men are needed and that financial considerations should not stand in the way."

The Bureau explains that the Police Department has more men per capita than any comparable city, and that today—despite spending more than $2,000,000 to mechanize the force and make its man power more effective—it has nearly as many men as in the peak year of 1929. Department employees now number about 2,400.

The Bureau points out that Police Department spending remains very nearly at pre-depression highs, amounting to $5,846,801 last year, or about $250,000 less than the 1930 figure.

Horticulturists Hold Open House

By a Staff Photographer

Displays Mark Anniversary Observance

Top—Miss Virginia Turner with a display of growing mushrooms in the new offices of the Boston Mycological Club at Horticultural Hall.

Bottom—A choice camellia raised by Rocco Zeparo of Arlington, only commercial grower of camellias in this section, is admired by Miss Faith Freeman, member of Horticultural Hall staff.

Horticultural Hall Wide Open

What may prove to be the only camellia show in the country this year was being held at Horticultural Hall today in connection with the "Open House" marking the 40th anniversary of the erection of the hall.

The camellia crop in the Southern States, from which most of the shows draw their exhibits, was ruined by the excessive cold of the last few days, according to Arno H. Nehrling, Exhibition Manager of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The camellias in the local show were raised in hothouses and will be on display through tomorrow.

The entire building was opened from 2 o'clock this afternoon for public inspection and a hospitality committee including many young women to act as guides welcomed visitors.

In connection with the observance new offices of the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts, the Boston Mycological Club, and the New England Gourd Society were dedicated. These are located on a new floor built above the small exhibition hall which formerly extended two stories to the arched ceiling.

Of interest to visitors were the exhibits of the Gourd Society, the Mycological Club, and a scale model of the 1940 Spring Flower Show to be held in Mechanics Building, as usual, from March 11-16.

Horticultural Hall, the meeting place of 12 garden organizations, is claimed to be the largest building of its kind in the country. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which maintains it, is the second oldest horticultural organization in the United States, having been formed in 1829. It is said that only the Royal Horticultural Society in England has a larger membership or a library which can be compared with the one in Boston.

City of Boston Challenges Milk Board Price Setting

The legality of retail price setting in the Boston market by the Massachusetts Milk Control Board was challenged by Hirsh Freed, Assistant Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, in a hearing held by the Board in Boston this morning. Mr. Freed indicated that if a retail price is set, the City will contest the ruling in the courts.

The Boston Corporation Counsel did not contest the legality of retail price fixing by the Board in order to bring about the payment of set prices to consumers before last June, but he contended that the decision of the United States Supreme Court in June, upholding Federal control of the price paid to producers, obviated the necessity of retail price setting by the Board.

Today's hearing was called by the Board, following the tentative approval by U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, of increases of 40 cents a hundredweight in the price paid to milk producers to become effective on Feb. 1. According to earlier procedure—before the Supreme Court decision—a retail price would be set by the Board in order to make the payment of increased amounts to producers possible.

Mayor Disturbed

"The Mayor is extremely disturbed," said Mr. Freed at the hearing, "at the proposal to increase the price of every quart of milk sold in the city of Boston. It seems to him high enough already. At the present resale price of 13 cents a quart retail there is a spread of more than five and a half cents a quart between what the farmer gets and what the consumer pays. This spread is so high that the Mayor feels the Milk Control Board should grant a further increase only after much more careful study than can be given at a hearing of this character.

"Furthermore, he sees no reason why the price of milk should not be left to fair and open competition among dealers, subject to the Board's power to curb any unreasonable trade practices. The fixing of a flat price has made it impossible for the poor families of the city to save a little on their small budgets by calling for the milk in person at the stores, instead of requiring delivery at home. It has even stopped the economies that would flow from the developments of the new type of cardboard container. On the face of it, it seems to him that every consideration is given to the dealers and none to the consumers."

John L. Carten, Jr., Secretary of the Federated Dairy Association of Massachusetts, agreed with the point of view of the Boston Corporation Counsel and the Mayor. He also submitted a resolve which had the unanimous approval of the Executive Committee of that Association. It read:

"Since the United States Supreme Court has upheld Federal control of producer prices in the Boston market, we recommend that resale price fixing in the Boston market be eliminated by the Massachusetts Milk Control Board."

Cut in Consumption

Mr. Carten also asserted that retail price fixing has had the effect of bringing about a substantial reduction in milk consumption.

His group represents 17 local associations, with a membership of about 5,500 Massachusetts farmers, he said. It has been organized for the past five years.

Eugene L. Delisle, Secretary of the Greater Boston Committee of Milk Consumers, offered a similar resolution, adopted, he said, by the Consumers Committee on War Prices.

The Milk Control Board was given discretionary power for use only under certain conditions, Mr. Delisle declared—and the Supreme Court decision last summer has now rendered this power in the Boston market unnecessary.

Joseph G. Cort, Administrator for the Board, presided at the hearing, with Ralph H. Gaskill, member of the Board, and Reuben O. Robie, Secretary, sitting with him.

David Greer, representative of the Independent Milk Dealers Association, asserted that dealers in the Boston market receive a smaller percentage of the consumer's milk dollar than do others anywhere in the United States. The local dealers, he claimed, "cannot possibly absorb the expense" of the proposed increase in the price paid to producers, unless the one cent a quart boost proposed by the Board for Boston consumers, is put into effect.

Call on Tobin Recourse Left To Opponents of School Site

Residents of Louder's Lane, who oppose the locating a new six-room school building at the end of their street were expected today to seek an appointment with Mayor Maurice J. Tobin in a final attempt to block the project.

Lively discussion of the issue occurred last night at a public hearing before the Boston School Committee. It was urged by proponents that location of the building at the proposed site would speed residential development of a large tract of land there, and that the location is inexpensive, central and safe.

Opponents argued that development of the area, which is accessible only by Louder's Lane, would draw more traffic to the 18-foot lane and establish a traffic hazard for residents, and particularly for children walking to and from school. Louder's Lane has no sidewalks.

Although the Committee listened to the discussion for two hours, Chairman Joseph C. White and other members of the Committee pointed out that the law stipulates the Superintendent of Construction and the Superintendent of Schools shall decide upon locations, and that in this case that procedure has been followed; and Mayor Tobin has given his approval. The matter is now pending before the Street Commissioners. The School Committee has power only to appropriate the money. Mayor Tobin, it was explained, is at this time the final authority on the question of location.

Doyle's Leaving Awaits Governor

J. Edwin Doyle, Director of the State Division of Unemployment, resigned today, effective at the close of business, but about an hour later withdrew his resignation to eliminate any technical question arising over the directorship, pending the return of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall from Florida early next week.

Mr. Doyle resigned to return to his post of Personnel Manager of the General Electric Company in Lynn.

Mr. Doyle's letter of resignation was received by Governor Saltonstall's office to complete an agreement made recently with Mr. Saltonstall that the director would be allowed to return to private industry.

Mr. Doyle was appointed director early last year when the Unemployment Compensation Commission was reorganized by legislation forced through the General Court at the insistance of Governor Saltonstall. Mr. Doyle's job was to increase the efficiency of the unemployment compensation work by ridding the staff of needless employees and inefficient political followers of former Gov. Charles F. Hurley. The director came into state service under a leave of absence from the General Electric Company.

Among those considered as a posible successor to Mr. Doyle is Robert Marshall, now Deputy Director in the division.

The job pays $5,500 a year.

More Light Snow in N. E. Is Forecast

Promises of light local snow falls in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont tonight and Saturday plus continued cold weather gave hope to winter sports fans looking forward to the week end.

Ice conditions in rivers and harbors along the New England coast are greatly improved today, though some ice is still present. Shipping men expressed deep satisfaction with the performance of the ice-breaker Raritan, in Dorchester Bay yesterday, in breaking up ice two feet thick in places. That vessel is active again today in Dorchester Bay.

Abnormally cold weather prevailed over much of the country with temperature readings in Tennessee and Virginia reported from 9 to 13 degrees below zero. At Pensacola, Fla., the mercury dropped to 18 above bringing considerable discomfort to sun-seeking tourists and natives.

In the New England region cold weather is expected to continue through Sunday.

Work on Budget Meets New Delay

Unless budget officials of Boston speed up their work over the week end the city probably will have to submit a dummy budget on Jan. 30, the date set by law for the Mayor to have his 1940 spending program ready.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin had hoped to have his budget in the hands of the City Council well in advance of this date, but unexpected developments have retarded its progress.

The Mayor is meeting this afternoon with the Trustees of the City Hospital in an effort to iron out problems regarding appropriation figures.

If this can be done there is the possibility that the regular budget can be given to the City Council at its meeting on Monday for approval. If not, it must wait over for another week. In the latter event the Mayor must give the Council a dummy budget to meet legal requirements.

MacNider to Speak In Boston on Feb. 12

Another Republican candidate for President of the United States, Col. Hanford S. MacNider of Iowa, will come to Massachusetts on the night of Feb. 12 to speak at the annual Lincoln Day dinner of the Middlesex Club.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in the Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Colonial—
"Ladies and Gentlemen," by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur. Starring Helen Hayes and Philip Merivale. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Shubert—
"Two for the Show," by Nancy Hamilton and Morgan Lewis. Presented by Stanley Gilkey and Gertrude Macy. With Eve Arden, Richard Haydn and Betty Hutton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Deanna Durbin in "First Love." 3:40, 7, 9:50. Also "Kid Nightingale," with John Paine. 2, 5, 8.

Coolidge Corner—
Marlene Dietrich and James Stewart in "Destry Rides Again. 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Laugh It Off," with Johnny Downs. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Exeter—
"The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," starring Bette Davis and Errol Flynn. 3, 5:55, 8:55. Also "The Llano Kid." 2, 4:55, 7:55.

Fine Arts—
"Harvest." 1:20, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:40. Also Disney's "Sea Scouts." 1:20, 3:25, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30.

Radio—Page 14

Fenway and Paramount—
Greta Garbo in "Ninotchka." Fenway: 2, 5:05, 9:35. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "The Secret of Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. Fenway: 1, 4:30, 8. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Keith Memorial—
"Flying Deuces." 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Swanee River," featuring Don Ameche, Andrea Leeds and Al Jolson. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55.

Metropolitan—
"The Fighting 69th," with James Cagney, Pat O'Brien and George Brent. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also "High School," with Jane Withers. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Cisco Kid and the Lady," with Cesar Romero and Marjorie Weaver. 10:45 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:15. Stage: The "Dead End" Kids, Beverly Roberts, 3 Oxford Boys, Terry Howard & Co., Barr & Estes, and 7 American Gauchos. 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:35.

Scollay and Modern—
"Four Wives," with the Lane sisters, Gale Page and Claude Rains. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 9:55. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:40, 6:55, 10:10. Also "Everything Happens at Night," with Sonja Henie. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:30, 5, 8:35. Modern: 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"Tunisia—Heart of Islam." "Voodoo Fires," Robert Benchley's "See Your Doctor," "Overture to William Tell," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
"Gone with the Wind," starring Clark Gable, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland and Vivien Leigh. State: Matinee 1:30; evenings 8. (All seats reserved.) Orpheum: Matinees 9:30 a. m. and 2:45; evenings, 8. (Seats reserved evening performance only.)

Telepix Cinema—
"Jai-Alai"; Phil Spitalny's musical; "Kangaroo Country"; "The Louvre"; "Duck Hunting"; oddities and 30 minutes of news.

Tremont—
"That Certain Age," featuring Deanna Durbin and Jackie Cooper. Also "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse," with Edward G. Robinson. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," with Jean Arthur and James Stewart. 10:40 a. m., 2:10, 5:40, 9:10. Also "Kid Nightmare." 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Uptown—
"Eternally Your." 1:25, 4:55, 8:20. Also Destry Rides Again," featuring James Stewart and Marlene Dietrich. 3, 6:30, 9:55.

University—
Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Rulers of the Sea." 3, 6:15, 9:30. Also "Daytime Wife," starring Tyrone Power. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Wellesley Hills Playhouse—
"Drums Along the Mohawk" with Henry Fonda and Claudette Colbert. Also "Here I Am a Stranger," with Richard Greene and Brenda Joyce. Daily, except Sundays at 2:30 and 7:45.

Other Events

The Barn, 36 Joy Street—
"Awake and Sing," folk drama by Clifford Odets. Curtain 8:40 sharp.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on American Water Colors by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m. At 2 o'clock guidance tour on Italian Paintings by Mrs. Sayward.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Paul Bregor, pianist. 2:45.

Hotel Victoria—
Lecture by M. C. Professeur Fernand Baldensperger on "Impressions d'un Francais en Finlande, 1901-1935." 3:15.

Symphony Hall—
Burton Holmes travelogue, "Great Little Holland." 2:30.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

With Auto Safety Now in Hand, Providence Tackles Traffic

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 26—City and civic officials believe they have the traffic safety problem subdued—with Providence at the top of the list in safety for three years. Now officials are turning attention to the problem of traffic congestion on the narrow downtown streets, which were not designed to accommodate the quota of automobiles and trucks now imposed upon them.

Mayor John F. Collins joined the issue recently when he pointed to the problem and declared a long-range solution should be worked out now, even if the solution called for expenditures of $10,000,000.

Leaders of a dozen civic organizations started the ball rolling this week. More than 200 persons representing Kiwanis, Rotary, the Automobile Club of Rhode Island, the Chamber of Commerce, Civitan Club, the Town Criers and others met for a conference and heard Burton W. Marsh, Traffic Director of the American Automobile Association outline some solutions found in other cities.

The basic fact is that most of the Providence streets were designed to accommodate a few horse-drawn vehicles, whereas today they are called upon to handle thousands of motor vehicles. The number of automobiles in the city has increased 40 per cent since 1928 and still is increasing.

Express Highways Favored

A series of express highways and "off-the-street" parking terminals in the downtown area were urged by Mr. Marsh as the best solution to the problem. He cited the West Side highway in New York City as an example of the type of express highway which Providence might well copy.

As a temporary expedient, he recommended a proposal recently offered to the Police Department which provides a ban on street parking in most of the downtown area during the late afternoon rush period. Called an "all-rolling" system, it would permit double lanes of vehicles to be moving at the peak rush hour.

Mayor Collins has proposed that one of the express highways might be built over the canal which now traverses part of the city. He would cover the canal and pave it for a two-lane traffic way. Plans for covering the canal are not new. For years the proposition has been hanging fire to cover the waterway and use the area as a parking space.

From another source relief for Providence motorists was in sight this week. Gov. William H. Vanderbilt announced his annual budget and accompanied it with the proposal that the Legislature approve a $300,000 reduction in taxes.

Inasmuch as the automobile owner and operator now bears a substantial part of the State's taxation, the Governor said, it might be wise to consider reductions in the gasoline tax and in the fees for auto licenses and registrations.

Proposed Tax Savings

Specifically, the Governor proposed that the fee for a driver's license might be reduced from $2 to $1, or the fees now charged for motor vehicle registrations might be reduced 10 per cent.

On paper the Governor Vanderbilt budget shows a surplus for the 1940-41 year, which begins July 1, of $390,000. He urged the Legislature to pass on to the taxpayers $300,000 of this surplus in the form of reduced taxes.

It is up to the Legislature to decide what taxes shall be reduced, if any. Considerable agitation has been heard for a change in the tobacco tax which was put into effect last spring.

Bids were opened this week for early construction work at the Navy's proposed air base at Quonset Point, on the west side of Narragansett Bay.

Navy officials at Washington estimated some of the hangars would be completed and a small squadron of planes based at Quonset Point by spring. Eventually the base is expected to cost $25,000,000. It will have facilities for docking aircraft carriers and for housing and repairing large and small seaplanes.

Friday and Saturday, Last Two Days!

Sale of Manhattan Shirts and Pajamas

Ends Saturday Night!

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Friday and Saturday, Last Two Days!

Manhattan Sale
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MEN'S "Sylklyke" WHITE SHIRTS $1.19

No such thing as a "frayed" collar when you buy this miracle shirt—for every one has the new "EVERLAST" NON-FRAY COLLAR that is guaranteed to outwear the shirt itself! Better order half-a-dozen or more at this low January Sale price! Non-wilt collar attached model in sizes 14 to 17, 32 to 35" sleeve lengths.

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Milk Dealer Free Of Contempt Rule

Judge George C. Sweeney in Federal District Court today revoked the contempt sentence of Harold Blanchard, North Abington milk dealer, which was imposed last week for failure to file reports in accordance with the Federal milk marketing regulations.

The Blanchard case arose with 40 others when the Government sought to collect $500,000 claimed owed the squalization pool established to make uniform the rate to producers. Mr. Blanchard owed $500. He paid $100 last week, $40 today and plans to pay the remaining $360 in six installments.

Ten other dealers today made a down payment and plan to pay the remainder of approximately $100,000 in installments.

Woburn Man Candidate

WOBURN, Mass., Jan. 26 (AP)—Raymond A. Willett, Jr., of Woburn, announced today his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

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WORCESTER, MASS.

Famous for Quality and Fashion

Newtonian Runs On Dewey Slate

Thomas E. Morahan of Newton today announced his candidacy for election as a delegate pledged to Thomas E. Dewey, New York District Attorney, from the Ninth Congressional District.

Mr. Morahan is the first person in Massachusetts to seek election as a delegate pledged to Mr. Dewey. His opponents in the Ninth District are Robert Bradford, District Attorney of Middlesex County, and Sinclair Weeks, former mayor of Newton and former chairman of the Republican State Committee who are running unpledged.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

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The Federal Housing Administration

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Loans

Who May Borrow	Home Owners Farmers Tenants Institutions Businessmen (Individuals, Partnerships or Corporations)
From	Banks, Building and Loan Associations, Finance Companies or other Financial Institutions insured by FHA.
How Much	Up to $2,500 for all structures
For	Repairs, alterations, improvements. New homes, barns, garages, etc.
How Long To Repay	Up to 3 years for property improvements and new buildings other than homes. Up to 15 years for new homes.

Loans for Homes

Who May Borrow	Person with sufficient income to repay.
From	FHA approved financial institutions.
New Homes up to $6,500	Owner-occupied and approved before construction. Up to 90 per cent financing. Up to 25 years to pay in equal monthly installments. 5% interest, including mortgage insurance premium.
New Homes from $6,000 to $10,000	80% to 90% financing. Up to 20 years to pay in equal monthly installments. 5% interest, including mortgage insurance premium.
New homes over $10,000	One to four family dwellings. Up to 80% financing, provided mortgage does not exceed $16,000. 5% interest, including mortgage insurance premium. Up to 20 years to pay in equal monthly installments.
Existing homes	Homes which meet FHA requirements on neighborhood, construction, design, etc. Up to 80% financing. 5% interest, including mortgage insurance premium. Up to 20 years to pay in equal monthly installments.
Refinancing	Refinancing is also possible under the FHA Plan. This allows the home owner to incorporate all home financing debts into one mortgage to be paid off on a monthly basis over a long term period. 5½% interest, including mortgage insurance premium.
Protection to the home buyer	FHA's careful examination of the property; its factual appraisal; inspection during construction; insistence on good design, durable construction, neighborhood standards and adequate utilities.
Protection to the lending agency	Insurance against loss.

Rental Housing

Who May Borrow	Individuals, firms, partnerships, corporations, co-operative societies, state or municipal governmental agencies or authorities.
For	Construction of multiple family dwelling structures, or blocks of single family homes for sale or rent.
How Much	Up to $5,000,000.
Eligible Mortgages	Up to 80% of the appraised value of the property.
Interest	When projects comply with certain conditions, the maximum is 4½ percent including insurance.

FHA Insured Loans Are Not Government Money

They Are Made by Private Financial Institutions and Insured by the Federal Housing Administration

Alphabet Gets Real Workout as Citizens Chat of Housing

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A would-be home owner stopped a man in the corridors of the Park Square Building the other day and, according to stories now going the rounds, the conversation ran like this:

"Can you direct me to the office of the USHA?"

"That's in the Post Office Building. Are you sure you don't want the FHA? Are you a prospective home owner, farmer, or real estate agent?"

"What difference does it make?"

"If you are going to buy a home, you want the FHA. If you are a farmer, you probably are looking for the FCA or the FSA. As a real estate agent, you would need the RFCM or perhaps the FNMA. But I warn you not to go into the office of the HOLC."

"Why not?"

HOLC Activities Limited

"Because the Home Owners Loan Corporation no longer accepts loans for housing. Now it only manages and sells properties acquired during the emergency period when the depression was at its height."

"Maybe it's the FHLBS I want."

"You have me there, my friend. What is that?"

"The Federal Home Loan Bank System."

"Well, maybe so. But you started out for the FHA, so why not go there for the ABC's of housing?" (Laughter.)

Amusing as this incident sounds it points to the intricate setup of Federal supervision over the housing field, a setup that keeps the would-be home owner asking questions as to where to go when he wants to buy a house. And the answer is, unless he is looking simply for informative material, "go to your bank."

The Federal Housing Administration does not lend money, clear slums or build houses, strange as it may seem. It merely insures private financial institutions against the loss of funds when home owners cannot keep up their mortgage payments. This encourages private capital to loan money for home building, thus increasing employment.

"But where does the USHA or United States Housing Authority fit into this picture?"

The answer is nowhere. The USHA does not buy land, construct projects or assist private builders. It is the legally constituted authority for providing financial assistance to public housing agencies set up in most of the large cities for the supervision of low-rent housing projects. Mass building for slum clearance is its basic purpose.

In other words, the USHA is designed to make certain that projects will reach low incomed families, that an equivalent number of obsolete structures are demolished when new structures are built, and that at least 10 per cent of the funds are raised from sources other than the Government.

The FHLBS or Federal Home Loan System operates 12 regional banks and serves as a credit reserve system through which banks and loan associations may obtain advances. It does not make direct loans to individuals.

FHLBB Administers Loans

The so-called FHLBB or Federal Home Loan Bank Board is the administering body for the Bank System the Federal Savings and Loan System and the Home Owners Loan Corporation. The Savings and Loan System characters new associations for home financing.

Well, what's left? There is the FNMA or Federal National Mortgage Corporation which purchases FHA-insured mortgages and may finance FHA mortgages on large-scale housing projects. But it cannot touch dwellings upon which building was started prior to Jan. 1, 1936.

Then there is the RFCMC or the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Mortgage Company which refinances existing mortgages and makes loans in connection with new construction where there is an economic need for the same.

And finally, the Farm Credit Administration and Farm Security Administration makes loans to competent farm tenants or sharecroppers and provides a credit system for agriculture, making loans available for the building or modernization of farms.

Taxes of $85,048 Won by Bay State

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 26 (AP)—A suit of the State of Massachusetts for an inheritance tax claim of about $145,000 against the estate of Mrs. Madge Barney Blake has been compromised for $85,048, records in the United States District Court disclosed today.

The claim was made against $1,850,789 in assets located in Missouri and held in three trusts created by Mrs. Blake, who was a resident of Boston for 14 years before her passing on July 12, 1935. She was the daughter of a St. Louis department store founder.

The State of Missouri is seeking to collect between $169,000 and $182,000 inheritance taxes from the estate, and a suit is pending in State Circuit Court.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	"Name It and Take It"	"Midstream"; drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	Edw. Davies, baritone	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"25 Years Ago"; News	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	"Serenaders"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Levitow's Salon Orch.
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Jackson Teagarden's	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	President's Birthday
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Orch.; Winter sports	"I Love a Mystery"	"Adrian Sings"	News Service
7:30 "Professor Quiz";	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Mario Chandler's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	"Gene and Glenn"	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	"A Song Is Born"
8:00 Kate Smith Hour;	Francis E. Kelley, talk	Lucille Manners, so-	"Quixie Doodle Con-	"A Song Is Born"
8:15 drama; Abbott and	Francis E. Kelley, talk	prano; Ross Graham,	test"; Col. Stoopnagle,	Military Band
8:30 Costello; chorus;	Carson Robison and His	baritone; Frank Black's	Alfred Wallenstein's	Ambassadors of Song
8:45 orch.; War news	Buckaroos	Orchestra; chorus	"Sinfonietta"	Talk; Swingsters
9:00 Johnny Green's Or-	"Plantation Party"; vo-	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Concert Melodies"
9:15 chestra; sketch	calists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	B. U. Radio Institute	"Concert Melodies"
9:30 "First Nighter";	"What Would You Have	Red Cross Activities in	Senator Wagner, N. Y.;	"Melodic Moods"
9:45 dramatization	Done?"; quiz program	the War; drama	Nathan Straus, talks	"Melodic Moods"
10:00 "Grand Central	President's Birthday	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Station"; drama	Committee presents "A	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	News Service	Clarence Williams' Orch.
10:30 "Young Man With	Man to Remember,"	"Behind the Headlines"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Victor Vincent's Orch.
10:45 a Band"	drama	Human Nature in Action	Griff Williams' Orch.	The Islanders
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Phil Levant's Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Weather; news	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Esteban Grajeda's Orch.
11:30 Sports; "Master	"The Music You Want"	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Ramona's Orchestra	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:45 Works on the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	MacFarland Twins Orch.	News Service

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Variety; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00 Today in Europe	Variety Hour; talks; re-	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	Studio speaker
8:15 Shopping talk	cordings	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	Studio speaker
8:30 Eddie Lee	Variety Hour; talks; re-	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Good Morning Melodies
8:45 "Musical Clock"	cordings	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	News Service
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 String Ensemble	"Breakfast Club"; Don	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Carl Hohenzarten	McNeill, m. c.; dance	Network speaker;	Winston Churchill;	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Presents	band; soloists	Concert Internationale	"Progress of the War"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Studio speaker	Piano duo; vocalist	"The Wise Man"	Network program	Organ recital
10:15 Bob Trout, talk	Rakov's Orch.; vocalist	"No School Today";	Network program	"Children's Corner"
10:30 National Hillbilly	Charioteers Quartet	"Bright Idea Club";	"The First Offender";	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Champions	"The Child Grows Up"	children's program	dramatization	"Shopping With You"
11:00 News; N. E. Con-	Norman Cloutier's Or-	Armchair Quartet	Studio Radio Club	Ellsworth Moody, songs
11:15 servatory concert;	chestra; B. McKinley,	Ed. McConnell, songs	Studio Radio Club	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30 Wallace Goodrich,	"Symphony of Melody"	"Hilda Hope"; drama	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 director	Musicale; weather	"Hilda Hope"; drama	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00 "Hits and Encores"	News; Noonday Revue	Walter Kidder, baritone	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 News Service	Noonday Revue; stocks	organ; violin	Agricultural talk	"Midday Musicale"
12:30 'Man on the Farm'	National Farm and	Massachusetts Federa-	Italian music program	"Musicalogues"
12:45 'Man on the Farm'	Home Hour	tion of Women's Clubs	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "Rendezvous"	Natoinal Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Dramatization	Home Hour	Stamp program	Talk; music	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Male Quartet	News Service; Opera	'Leaders in Dance Time'	"University Life"	"Stars to Be"
1:45 Mayfair Orchestra	Metropolitan Opera:	'Leaders in Dance Time'	"University Life"	Short Story Club
2:00 "Brush Creek Folies"	Emanuel List; Laurits	Friends of Library	Johnny Long's Orch.	Rocky Mtn. Rangers
2:15	Melchior; Elisabeth	Luncheon; speakers	Johnny Long's Orch.	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:30 Baron Elliott's	Rethberg; Karin Bran-	"Music Styled for You"	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:45 Melodies	sell; Julius Huehn;	"Music Styled for You"	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	News Service
3:00 Harvard program	Leonard Warren in	"Golden Melodies";	The Manhatters; orch.	"Frankie and Johnnie"
3:15 Chamber Orchestra	Wagner's "Lohengrin"	string ensemble	The Manhatters; orch.	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News; Vera Brod-	Metropolitan Opera:	Dol Brissette's Orchestra	Network program	"Melody Mart"
3:45 sky, pianist	Emanuel List; Laurits	Dol Brissette's Orchestra	Network program	Organ Concert
4:00 "Bull Session"; col-	Melchior; Elisabeth	"Campus Capers"; va-	Vocalists; organ	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 lege debate	Rethberg; Karin Bran-	riety program	Sport comment	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 St. Paul Winter	sell; Julius Huehn;	"KSTP Presents"; mu-	Sport comment	"Consolatra"
4:45 Carnival	Leonard Warren in	sical program	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Musicale
5:00 Campus of the Air	Wagner's "Lohengrin"	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Sport reports	Murray Allen's Stars
5:15 Campus of the Air	"Magic Waves"; drama	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Sport reports	Murray Allen's Stars
5:30 "Americans at	Gene and Glenn's Junior	Reggie Child's Orchestra	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Work"; drama	Quiz	Reggie Child's Orchestra	Sport reports	News Service
6:00 News; "Headlines"	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"25 Years Ago"; News	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Levitow's Salon Orch.
6:45 Today in Europe	ed"; dramatization	Better Business Drama	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 "Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	"What's My Name";	"Curtain Calls"	Goldcoast Riders
7:15 "Crackpot College"	"Message of Israel"	quiz program	Swing Session	News Service
7:30 "Sky Blazers";	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Art for Your Sake";	"Confidentially Yours"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 dramatization	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Dr. Bernard Myers	"Twentieth Century	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Gang Busters";	"The Green Hornet";	Arch Obeler's Plays;	Serenade"	"Hit Parade of To-
8:15 dramatization	mystery drama	"Back to the Indians"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	morrow"
8:30 Wayne King's Or-	Radio Guild Drama;	"Stop Me If You've	New England Conference	Choral Society of the
8:45 chestra; War news	"Marry the Girl"	Heard This One"	on Civil Liberties	Mass. Federation of
9:00 Your Hit Parade;	National Barn Dance;	"Youth vs. Age"; quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Women's Clubs
9:15 soloists; chorus;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	program	"Sons of the Pioneers"	Choral Society of the
9:30 M. Warnow's Or-	Hot Shots; Glen Wil-	"Death Valley Days";	Alfred Wallenstein's	Mass. Federation of
9:45 "Saturday Night	ly's Orchestra	dramatization	Symphonic Strings	Women's Clubs
10:00 Serenade"	NBC Symphony Orches-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Don Arres, tenor; orch.	News Service
10:15 Public Affairs	tra; Bernardino Moli-	vocalist	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	nari, conductor	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Music by Moonlight"	Ken Baker's Orchestra
10:45 Talk; weather	NBC Symphony Orches-	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Music by Moonlight"	Esteban Grajeda's Orch.
11:00 News; Leighton	tra; Bernardino Moli-	News Service	Joe Sanders' Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Noble's Orchestra	nari, conductor	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 Xavier Cugat's Or.	News; talk; weather	George Olsen's Orch.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	The Gauchos
11:45 Xavier Cugat's Or.	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	George Olsen's Orch.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	News Service

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As we glance out the window, we can think of nothing more timely than R. H. Stearns' Valentine suggestions in the way of handkerchiefs. Oh, not the usual run-of-the-mill hankie, the kind that is all fixed up with lace and such . . . but rather a landscape hankie, with nothing less than a winter scene handblocked on it. And for variety, you have your choice of at least four different scenes; all with plenty of snow adorning everything! On the street floor, for 50 cents apiece.

* * *

Watermelon Pink
A Brand New Shade

Speaking of Valentines reminds up of the new shade, called "Watermelon Pink" that appeared on the horizon just recently. No sooner did Frances Denney blossom forth with it in lipstick and rouge (one dollar each) than manufacturers brought out frocks to match! Filene's features the makeup, as well as the dresses that go with it. Most interesting is the two-piece dress that has a coverall jacket of the watermelon pink, in wool. The skirt of the dress is then all that shows; and you have the two colors, pink and black, together. One New York store got so excited over it all that they displayed it in their window . . . with a background of watermelon patches. Yes, in January! However, it won't be necessary to buy a matching dress in order to wear the make-up, for there are lots of colors with which it will blend very nicely; as it's that deep deep rose red of a ripe melon.

* * *

Billfold Handbag
Is Bought for $1

Gadgety enough to suit the woman who goes in for every new one that she sees . . . and yet utilitarian enough to suit the most conservative, practical woman . . . is the new combination billfold handbag that Hovey's sells for a lone dollar. The idea is that when in use, it's only about 8 inches by 5½ inches; which isn't very big. Especially when you compare it with some of the big bags around town. But all this doesn't prevent it from holding oodles of stuff, because when you unzip it, it's fully 15 inches before you, with a double compartment for everything! Then there's a bracelet handle to clutch, or sling over your wrist, a change purse all attached, a mirror, and a comb. And they told us it was washable. Officially known as the "Turnabout." In various leather finishes, as well as in colors such as brown, pink, white, navy, black, red, and brown.

* * *

Suit-Shirtwaist
A Tremont Fashion

One of those perfect little suit-shirtwaists is to be found at Slattery's, on the street floor in the blouse department. It's one of those Tremont Fashions that are exclusive with Slattery's, and costs $3.98. Long, rather full sleeves are caught into a wide French cuff, with which you wear your smartest pair of cuff links. The turndown collar can be worn buttoned up at the neck, or unbuttoned to make a nonchalant V-neckline. In white, pink, yellow, blue, and even bright red.

* * *

Cute Necklaces
And Bracelets, Too

P. S. Jays has some of the cutest necklaces and bracelets . . . made up from little blue glass beads, and real little bottle corks! Lots of shoes marked way down to $1.87 now at Nisley's. At 145 Tremont Street. And for a chocolate covered mint with as much eye-appeal as taste appeal, we suggest Schrafft's new Wafer Thin Mints. $1 a pound, square, and the thinnest of candies! They also have some of those long hard candies called "Reception Sticks," the kind every man who would a-courting-go in the olden days, carried in a paper bag! (Or so we're told.)

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

Manchester to Sue Tax Delinquents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Court action as a means of collecting unpaid Manchester poll taxes will be resorted to by Municipal Tax Collector William O. Corbin in line with a policy adopted by several other communities in the State.

Within the next few days Collector Corbin will go before the Small Claims Court established by the 1939 Legislature and seek judgments against poll tax delinquents. The claims will be filed with the judge of the Municipal Court, who also handles the Small Claims Court, who sets a date for the hearing and notifies the defendant. Failure on the part of the defendant to appear at the hearing results in a judgment in favor of the plaintiff. It will cost the Tax Collector $1.70 for each claim as an entry fee in the court but this fee in addition to the tax bill must be met by the defendant against whom a judgment is handed down.

Collector Corbin points out that this method of poll tax collection has been employed with success in other communities in the State and he hoped that within the next few weeks he will be able to clean up a large portion of the several thousand 1939 poll taxes remaining unpaid.

Maine Attorney Ousted From Bar

MACHIAS, Maine, Jan. 26 (AP)—Disbarment of County Attorney Thomas S. Bridges of Washington County was ordered today by Chief Justice Charles P. Barnes.

Justice Barnes's decision was the result of a three-day hearing earlier this month at Calais on a petition of the Maine Bar Association which accused Mr. Bridges of "disreputable practice and professional misconduct." Three of four points in the complaint were based on Mr. Bridges' alleged professional actions while he held the post of County Attorney.

Evacuation Day Parade March 16

Because March 17 this year falls on Sunday—Palm Sunday incidentally—Boston's annual celebration of Evacuation Day will be held on Saturday, March 16, Edward J. McCormick, Chief Marshal of the Parade, announced today.

The big parade, in which Bostonians combine a celebration of the British withdrawal from this city and an observance of St. Patrick's Day, will attract even a larger throng than usual through being held on a Saturday, Mr. McCormick predicted.

Mr. McCormick, who is also Assistant City Superintendent of Markets, is planning for one of the finest demonstrations ever given in the City, and said he expects a crowd of 300,000 will be on hand to watch it.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Saturday, Jan. 27

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"Listeners Mailbag"
7:15 p. m.—Forum on World Folk Music, conducted by Miss Susan Graves.
7:30 p. m.—"The Poetry Corner," transcribed.
7:45 p. m.—"The Week's Review of Latin America."
8:00 p. m.—"Elements of Aviation," Capt. Hilding N. Carlson.
(11.73mc-25.8m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest 7 p. m.—Military March HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Guest Night: "Rome's Midnight Voice." 2RO, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; IRF, 9.83meg., 30.5m
London—7:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English EAQ, 9.86meg., 30.4m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Dance Orchestra. JZK, 15.16meg., 19.7m.
Berlin—9 p. m.—Current Events (English). DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49.8m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Lyrics. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.5m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.
Berlin—10:50 p. m.—Talk (English). DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49.8m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"World Affairs." Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

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Ski Meets and Snow Trains Stir Interest in the Week End

Atlanta's snowstorm having squandered a vast amount of the wherewithal of winter sports and then veered off to sea, New England faces another week end of questionable terrain although half a dozen sanctioned ski meets are scheduled and an equal number of North Country communities plan to go through with carnival plans.

Hereabouts the shortage of cover brought the postponement today of the season's red letter attraction, the fifth annual winter carnival of the Mt. Hood Golf and Recreational Association in Melrose. The carnival ball, however, will be held tonight in Memorial Hall, where all are urged to attend in winter sports costumes. During the evening a Carnival Queen will be elected, then crowned by Mayor Perkins and Robert Culver, President of the Association. The committee hopes to be able to present the program of skiing and skating events Feb. 3 and 4.

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York are listed for sanctioned meets. In the Berkshires, Ted Hunter, Dartmouth Olympic ace, has set the course for a giant slalom Sunday on the Thunderbolt trail for the Mt. Greylock trophy.

The New Hampshire meet, Sunday, opens with a 17-kilometer cross-country from the Eagle Mountain House in the forenoon, and a slalom at present planned for the Intervale tramway slope at 2:30 p. m. A patrol will inspect the course for the junior downhill on Mt. Wachusett in Princeton, Mass., late this afternoon to decide whether the Worcester Ski Club's junior championship shall be run Sunday.

Recreational skiers, heading for slopes or for the carnival towns of Epping, Lisbon, Ossipee, Milton and Tilton, by automobile or train, will find improved snow conditions resulting from yesterday's light fall brushing the hills.

In addition to the regular week-end trains to New Hampshire, Vermont and Canada, two one-day B. and M. snow trains are heading into New Hampshire Sunday. The first section will be open for North Station passengers at 7:30 a. m. and leave as soon as loaded, running express to North Conway, where it will terminate. The second section will leave at 8, stopping at Reading and then run express to Conway and then on to North Conway and Intervale.

A North Shore snow train will be operated from Rockport (7:10 a. m.), Gloucester, Manchester, Beverly, Salem, Swampscott and Lynn which will also have North Conway and Intervale as its destination. The North Shore train will go through to Bartlett, Crawford Notch and Fabyan while the Boston service will not go beyond Intervale.

Cahill Lauds Good Government

Job giving to party followers is not the main function of a party seeking to provide good government, Lieut.-Gov. Horace T. Cahill told the Republican City Committee of Boston at a meeting last night at Tremont Temple.

The Lieutenant Governor, making this remark, was speaking concerning the thousands of persons who have sought jobs under Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's Administration.

Mr. Cahill insisted the party will gain the confidence of the voters and continue in power on Beacon Hill by continuing good government.

During a question period the Lieutenant Governor defended Governor Saltonstall's appointment of Frederick R. Sullivan and Walter F. Downey, both Democrats, to the respective posts of Sheriff of Suffolk County and State Commissioner of Education. Some persons attending the meeting insisted the posts should have been given to Republicans.

Regarding the Sheriff's position, Mr. Cahill insisted it was important to appoint a man who could be elected next November for the unexpired term of John F. Dowd, the Sheriff who resigned under fire. The job of cleaning up the Sheriff's office, he said, will take more than a year. He pointed out that if a Republican were appointed in the predominantly Democratic Suffolk County, he could not be re-elected in November. He added that Mr. Sullivan had pledged himself to a thorough cleaning up of the Sheriff's office.

On the appointment of Mr. Downey to succeed James G. Reardon, ousted Democratic State Commissioner of Education, the Lieutenant Governor said: "We would have been subjected to the charge that we had indulged in racial and religious prejudice" had a Republican of another religious denomination been appointed. "No charge of that character ever can be directed against Walter Downey," he added.

Community Fund Donors

Following is a list of additional subscriptions by individuals of $100 or more announced today by Community Fund headquarters:

$16,000—Anonymous (2).
$6,991—Mrs. Frederick S. Moseley.
$6,006—Anonymous.
$5,325—William A. Coolidge.
$5,000—Anonymous (3); Mrs. Louis A. Frothingham; Mrs. William Simes.
$4,280—Miss Mabel Lyman.
$4,200—Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel T. Winthrop.
$4,000—Anonymous (5); Mrs. George P. Gardner, Jr.
$3,895—"A Friend."
$3,435—"A Friend."
$3,200—Mrs. William Amory.
$3,042—Robert W. Milne Trust Fund.
$2,935—Miss Mabel Louise Riley.
$2,750—Miss Katharine Winthrop.
$2,650—Mr. and Mrs. John L. Hall.
$2,500—Mrs. James J. Storrow, Sr.; Mr. and Mrs. James J. Storrow; Mr. and Mrs. George R. Agassiz.
$2,400—Anonymous; Frederick H. Lovejoy.
$2,200 — Mr. and Mrs. J. Templeman Coolidge.
$2,150—Anonymous.
$2,025—Mrs. John S. Curtis.
$2,000—Mrs. Henry Forbes Bigelow; Mr and Mrs. Charles P. Curtis; Mr. and Mrs. William Endicott; Mr. and Mrs. Russell G. Fessenden; Prof. Theodore Lyman; Mrs. William Inglis Morse; Henry Wheeler.
$1,836—Mr. and Mrs. Harvey H. Bundy.
$1,750—Mrs. Henry G. Lapham.
$1,725—Mrs. Charles E. Riley.
$1,600—Mr. and Mrs. Sherburn M. Merrill.
$1,500—Anonymous (7); Mr. and Mrs. Reginald W. Bird; William D. Sohier; Mr. and Mrs. John T. Spaulding.
$1,400—Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Bigelow.
$1,300—The Rev. George L. Paine; Mrs. Gilman Prichard.
$1,250—Mrs. William H. Ames; Sidney L. Sholley.
$1,200—Mrs. Oliver Ames; Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Forbes; Miss Fanny P. Mason; The Misses Sturgis.
$1,158—Mrs. William Emerson.
$1,150—Miss Susan M. Lee.
$1,100—Miss Emily S. Reed; Miss Ida B. Reed.
$1,050 — Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm W. Greenough; Mr. and Mrs. James Jackson.
$1,035—Mrs. Charles D. Sias.
$1,015—Miss Mary E. Williams.
$1,000—Anonymous (10); Mrs. Thomas S. Bradlee; Mr. and Mrs. I. Tucker Burr; Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. King; Robert A. Leeson; Warren Motley; Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Hall Palmer; Mrs. Arthur A. Smith; Mrs. J. Bertram Williams.
$950—Mr. and Mrs. Bentley W. Warren.
$935—Mrs. Arthur T. Cabot.
$865—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Lyman.
$850—Mr. and Mrs. Alvan T. Simonds.
$800—Bailey Fund, Kings Chapel House; Mr. and Mrs. Orrin G. Wood.
$750—Courtney Guild, additional (Total to date $850); Mrs. Thomas Nelson Perkins.
$725—J. Preston Rice.
$700 — Arthur Adams; Mr. and Mrs. Roland Gray; Mr. and Mrs. Halfdan Lee; Dr. Augustus Thorndike, Sr.
$650—Mrs. Francis Blake.
$635—Miss Margaret Olmsted.
$600—Mrs. R. L. Agassiz; Mr. and Mrs. N. Stuart Campbell; Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Clark; Mr. and Mrs. William C. Hotchkin; Mr. and Mrs. Philip R. Mather.
$575—Mr. and Mrs. Gelston T. King.
$560—Miss Bertha H. Vaughan.
$535—Miss Ida Hunneman.
$525 — Mrs. Louis Curtis, Sr.; Mrs. Charles L. Slattery.
$500—"From a Friend"; Mrs. Bryce J. Allan; Miss Anne Blake; Mrs. K. Schuyler Choate; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Curtis; Mrs. Henry W. Giese; Judge Robert Grant; Mr. and Mrs. Justin William Griess; Miss Josephine Griffith; Mrs. John F. Hill; Mr. and Mrs. William James; Mr. and Mrs. Cyril H. Jones; Everett S. Litchfield; Mrs. Thomas Motley; Mr. and Mrs. George S. Mumford, Sr.; Mrs. Francis S. Parker; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Parkhurst; Mrs. Thomas E. Procter, 2nd; Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Rheault; Dr. Henry Saltonstall; Judge and Mrs. Clarence C. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. George Sturgis; Edwin S Webster, Jr.
$465—Mrs. Philip P. Chase.
$450—Henry C. Clark; Miss Sarah L. Guild; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred R. McIntyre; Miss Gertrude R. White.
$400—Mr. and Mrs. Leroy S. Brown; Mrs. Livington Davis; Mrs. Arthur B. Denny; Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Emmons; Mr. and Mrs. Richard D. Fay; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Lyman, Jr.; Dr. and Mrs. George H. Powers; Mr. and Mrs. J. Lewis Stackpole; Mrs. Charles L. Swan, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Sherman R. Thayer; Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon E. Wardwell.
$390—Miss Helen Aspinwall Smith.
$360—Mrs. Francis G. Curtis; Edmund Q. Sylvester.
$350—Miss Elizabeth O. Adams; Mr. and Mrs. William L. W. Field; Augustin H. Parker; Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Weld; Mr. and Mrs. John I. Wylde.
$340—Donald C. Starr.
$316—George A. Smith.
$302—Mrs. Charles A. Williams.
$300—The Rev. and Mrs. James Thayer Addison; G. Ripley Culter; Miss Mabel T. Eager; Samuel C. Endicott; Mrs. Kuno Francke; M. A. DeWolfe Howe; Mrs. Edward H. de Forest Lockwood; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Motley; Mrs. Franklin P. Raymond; Dr. and Mrs. Charles J. White; Miss Elizabeth A. Williams.
$280—Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Bigelow.
$275—Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Gilbert; Mrs. Lawrence Mayo and Lawrence S. Mayo; Mr. and Mrs. Donald Scott.
$250—Mr. and Mrs. Theodore G. Ames; Dr. Franklin G. Balch; Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Bottomly; Dr. and Mrs. Francis P. Denny; Mrs. Edwin M. Dodd; Mrs. Edward S. Drown; John S. Giles; Dr. and Mrs. Francis Cooley Hall; Mrs. J. Lewis Hurley; Mr. and Mrs. Parker E. Marean; Dr. and Mrs. Henry A. Murray; Mrs. Robert L. O'Brien; Thomas E. Proctor, 2nd.; Mrs. L. T. Sawyer; Mrs. Arthur H. Weed.
$245—Miss Mary Hubbard.
$236—Miss Elizabeth P. Douglass.
$235—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Bill.
$230—The Rev. and Mrs. Charles H. Cutler.
$225 — Miss Sarah C. Bradlee; Mrs. Charles C. Cunningham; Miss Constance H. Hall; Mrs. Harry K. Noyes; Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Peabody.
$220—Mr. and Mrs. J. Lothrop Motley.
$200—Ralph Bradley; Mrs. Horatio J. Brown; Mrs. Henry D. Burnham; Mrs. John Gardner Coolidge; Mrs. George B. Dewson; Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Hinchman; Miss Cora Lovering; Mrs. John Lowell; Walter J. Meadows; Mildred E. Paige; Mrs. John Bryant Paine.
$180—Mrs. Theodore P. Burgess; Mr. and Mrs. J. Robertson Duff; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander G. Grant.
$175—Mrs. Francis Austin; Mrs. Lawrence M. Keeler; Thomas H. Gray, Jr.
$170—Miss Kiameche Austin.
$150—Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Bartlett; J. Randolph Burke; Dr. and Mrs. Randolph K. Byers; Mrs. Stephen S. Fitz-Gerald; Mr. and Mrs. Willard C. Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Patrick T. Jackson; Leo S. Jolles, additional (Total to date $1,350); Franklin F. Raymond; Alexander W. Williams.
$140 — Joseph D. LeLand; John P. Marston; Miss E. Annie Upham.
$130—Dr. and Mrs. Hilbert F. Day; Miss A. Natalie Jewett; Mrs. George S. Wright.
$125 — Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bissell; Douglas Crocker; Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Everett; Mr. and Mrs. John P. Ilsley; Miss Florence E. Tower.
$120—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brewer; Mr. and Mrs. Maurice W. Mather; Mr. and Mrs. Russell B. Tower; Mr. and Mrs. John F. Perkins; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Winsor.
$106—"A Friend."
$100—Miss Anna M. Bancroft; Mr. and Mrs. Raymond B. Bidwell; Frederick W. Bridge; Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Bryant; Dr. and Mrs. Clarence Marmaduke Casselberry; Mrs. Sharlie G. Chamberlain; Miss Susan T. Cushing; Elton G. Cushman; Arthur L. Endicott; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Olsen Field; Mr. and Mrs. Pierce L. Fish; Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Fox; Miss Alice Bache Gould; Mr. and Mrs. A. Philip Guiles; Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Hendrick; Mrs. Charles F. Hopewell; Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Hough; Mrs. Albert B. Hunt; Mrs. John Hurd Hutchins; Mrs. Bessie R. Jones; Mr. and Mrs. Stuart B. Kaiser; Mr. and Mrs. William L. Locke; Mr. and Mrs. Lindsley Loring; Mrs. Albert H. Morse; Mrs. Charles P. Morse; Mrs. William A. Muller; National Civic Federation, Chestnut Hill Branch; Mr. and Mrs. Rene Onwood; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Parker; Mrs. John C. Phillips; Mrs. Samuel H. Pillsbury; Prof. Roscoe Pound; Edward H. R. Revere; Mrs. Ralph S. Richmond; Mrs. Horace S. Ridley; Mrs. Harold Russell; Mrs. Donald P. Sands; Dr. William H. Smith; Albert Thorndike; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wheeler; Miss Helen R. Williams; Mrs. Arthur Winslow; Mrs Warren M. Wright; Mrs. H. H. Young.

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Hills to the North Their Goal

Harold Lambert; Roberts

Two Ways to Get to the Snow Country

Racked skis atop one's own automobile and the "snow train" that takes enthusiasts to the foot of the ski slopes.

Pennsylvania Resorts Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26—Recent snowfalls and good outdoor sports weather have resulted in the scheduling of special winter sports events at Pennsylvania resorts, according to Richard P. Brown, Secretary of the State Department of Commerce. Daily airline, train and bus schedules make transportation easy, while highways are being kept open to make it possible for motorists to reach vacation areas.

Along with other sports, Cook Forest Park, in northwestern Pennsylvania, is featuring unusual week-end "tallyho" sled rides over trails that wind through the woods.

On Feb. 2 an annual Snow Ball will open Winter Carnival Week at Kane, located in McKean County. There will be trail parties, cross-country hikes and intra-club meets during that week as well as the entire season.

Pocono Manor, 15 miles north of the Stroudsburgs, will present an ice carnival Feb. 9-12.

ARMONT INN
Practice slopes in front of Inn. Near ski schools, tows and trails.
Game Room, wonderful food and an atmosphere of friendly informality.
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WEST CAMPTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Blacksmith Shop Lodge
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Bristol, New Hampshire—Newfound Regio
Catering to the elite of the skiing public —warm, comfortable rooms, or snug barracks, modern conveniences, home-cooked food. Perfect skiing facilities nearby. American Plan, $3.00 a day
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Treasury Finds Law Upheld By Unified Forces

More than 64 per cent of the total, or 7,709 persons committed to Federal prisons in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, were jailed as a result of law enforcement activities by the co-ordinated agencies of the United States Treasury Department, it is disclosed in a review of the year's developments, made public at the Boston Custom House.

The report also discloses that the program of co-ordination—aimed at the violator of Federal laws—has been fully developed. It brings the Customs officials into close touch with the Coast Guard, Alcohol Tax Unit, Bureau of Narcotics, Secret Service and Intelligence Unit. These groups formerly acted independently, often duplicating work, and generally "stepping on each other's toes." Today they work together as one organization.

Violators of Customs, Navigation, and Narcotic Laws were given severe treatment by the new, tight "line of defense erected by the combined Treasury agencies," it is declared. In the Customs service, seizures of all types of smuggled merchandise numbered almost 12,000 during the year, a gain of more than 1,000 over the preceding year, showing the increased efficiency of the combined forces.

Illicit liquor operations declined, with 11,425 stills, and 7,449,000 gallons of mash seized, or 6.8, and 5.9 per cent less, respectively. Secret Service agents seized $365,366 worth of counterfeit notes, confiscated $52,452 worth of counterfeit coins, arrested 3,810 persons, and secured 3,536 convictions, with 903 cases awaiting trial, at the close of the year. The number of convictions was 590, or 20 per cent, more than for the previous year.

Coast Guard activities included keeping about 6,294 vessels under surveillance—suspected of carrying narcotics—as well as boarding 36,637 vessels for examination and checking for violations of navigation and motor boat laws. Coast Guard aircraft located 923 illicit distilleries.

Evasion of income and other taxes was uncovered by the Intelligence Unit, evidence being gathered that resulted in the indictment of 264 persons, with 104 put on trial, of whom 103 were convicted.

Adirondacks Lure Many New Yorkers

By a Staff Correspondent of Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—With snow deep in the Adirondack valleys and blanketing the hills and slopes there and in the Berkshires, the treck toward these winter sports centers is on in full swing here today, with north and east-bound trains crowded. The crowds with skis, skates, bob-sleds and snow shoes are crowding Grand Central station and seemingly outnumbering the southbound exodus. Special trains are being run to take care of the sports enthusiasts.

These come chiefly from New York skyscraper offices, to whom word has come that this week-end is to be a busy one in the Adirondacks, especially in Lake Placid.

For Information about 'EL' Service to the SNOW TRAINS
Call... HANcock 1800
Boston Elevated Railway

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FROM NORTH STATION
Next Sunday, Jan. 28 — Eastern Slope Region.
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5 Hours of Skiing Time
LEAVE: Lv. Boston 8:00 A. M. Lv. Reading 9:15 A. M.
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Children under 12, Half Fare
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Prices Greatly Reduced on Skates and Clothing
SKATES 3.29 to 6.89
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MID-WINTER CLEARANCE SALE—ODD LOTS
JAMES W. BRINE CO.
92 SUMMER STREET
ONE STORE ONLY—NEAR SOUTH STATION
BOSTON, MASS

Fish: Six Courses of It For Show Felines

Royalty of the cat kingdom, coming to Boston for the annual Cat Show at Horticultural Hall next Thursday and Friday will be tendered a reception worthy of their positions in the feline world, with a six-course fish dinner, at the Boston Fish Pier tomorrow.

About a dozen of the pedigreed cats will be guests of honor at the General Seafoods plant at 10:30 a. m., when special cat foods, and dishes prepared from the finest seafood, will be served the seven different classes of cats, with Forty Fathom fish comprising the pièce de résistance of the meal.

WPA Workers Start Drive On Vacation Rule

Quincy WPA workers led by Luther J Sands started a drive today to obtain signatures of hundreds of local WPA workers and other Quincy residents in protest to the 30-day "vacation" regulation voted recently by Congress.

Notification of the petition is being sent to Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth. The protest will seek adjustment of what the instigators declare is the unfair financial burden which the "vacation" schedule imposes. In addition, it is pointed out that many injustices follow such lay-off periods because of the difficulties encountered in reinstatement.

The majority of WPA recipients forced to take the vacation appeal to welfare boards for assistance, it is claimed, causing increased costs to local cities and towns. A study of individual cases, with promised assistance of recipients themselves to aid in weeding out unworthy cases, is offered also as an alternative.

Club to Observe Burns Anniversary

The one hundred and eighty-first anniversary of Robert Burns' birth will be observed by the Boston Caledonian Club for the eighty-sixth consecutive year tonight with a concert and ball at the Hotel Statler. Members, according to tradition, will wear the tartans of their ancestral clans. Singers will include Rose Zulalian, contralto, and two sons of Scotland, Robert Campbell Kelso, Chicago Opera Company baritone, and Hugh Friel, tenor formerly with the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company of London.

Caledonian dancers will present the Highland fling and other Scottish dances, the society's own pipers and a Scottish orchestra will play.

Fruit and Vegetable Prices Fail to Feel Effect of Cold

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Shoppers in the market places of Greater Boston today, found but slight increases in vegetable and fruit prices as a result of the freezing weather in usually warm sections of the South. Market men, however, anticipate further price advances as produce begins to reach Boston that was purchased after the damage curtailed supplies.

Some of the items that already show an upward price trend are wax and green beans that are quoted today from 18 to 20 cents in the Faneuil Hall market sector. Texas spinach is also higher, with 40 to 45 cents quoted.

But there are plenty of good buys in the vegetable stalls, from a price viewpoint, that fail to reflect the southern freeze. Carrots can be found today at 5 cents a bunch in some of the chain stores, broccoli 7½ cents a pound, pascal celery 19 cents a bunch, turnips four pounds for 10 cents, yellow onions 5 cents a pound, and cauliflower 20 to 30 cents a head.

Fruit Prices Steady

Fruits are fairly steady in price. Baldwin and MacIntosh, hand picked apples are as low as six pounds for 19 cents in some of the chains. Oranges are 15 cents a dozen in chain stores for Indian River small sized, up to 80 cents or better for best, large California, seedless ones. Grapefruit are 5 cents each for medium sized, and more for the larger ones.

Chile is providing more and more fruits for the Boston market. In addition to honey dew melons that range up to 90 cents a melon, Chilean cherries are in the market at 60 cents a pound, plums 40 cents a dozen and nectarines 50 to 60 cents.

In the egg division of the market, prices are stiffening. Large sized eggs now bring as much as 40 cents a dozen in Faneuil Hall stalls, and around 35 cents in chain stores. Butter is holding firm on its newly advanced price levels.

Meats show very little change from prices of a week ago. Pork is still the best buy for the "budget" shoppers. Loins for roasting range from 12½ cents a pound to 20 cents.

Meats and Poultry

Lamb forequarters can be found as low as 11 cents a pound, and legs around 25 to 28 cents. Beef prices are steady. Face of the rump is quoted at 29 cents in some chains, and as low as 25 cents in others. Heavy steer undercut can be had for as little as 23 cents a pound.

Poultry is a good buy, with turkeys plentiful and reasonable in price. Some large stores offer all sizes, northern, fresh birds, at 21 cents a pound. From this price, turkeys range up to 35 cents or better. Capons can be had at 28 cents a pound and up to 35 cents. Fowl range from 23 to 30 cents or more. Geese range from 25 to 45 cents a pound and ducklings 20 to 22 cents.

In seafood, cod and haddock are fetching 12 to 12½ cents a pound in many stores. Fresh bluefish are 40 cents a pound in the downtown area. Fresh eastern-shoals halibut ranges as high as 70 cents. Chain stores offer small mackerel as low as five for 19 cents, and in other quarters 8 cents a pound is asked for fancy mackerel. Smelts are 11 cents a pound in some stores, the exact price depending on the size.

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Complete Ski Clothing Department for Men and Women
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BETWEEN BOSTON AND

	Day	Night and Sunday
JACKSON, N. H.	85¢	45¢
Manchester, (Ct.) Vt.	80¢	40¢
No. Woodstock, N.H.	85¢	45¢
STOWE, VT.	1.00	55¢
JAFFREY, N. H.	50¢	25¢
PITTSFIELD, MASS.	80¢	40¢

*3-minute station-to-station rates
A small Federal Tax applies where the charge is 50¢ or over.
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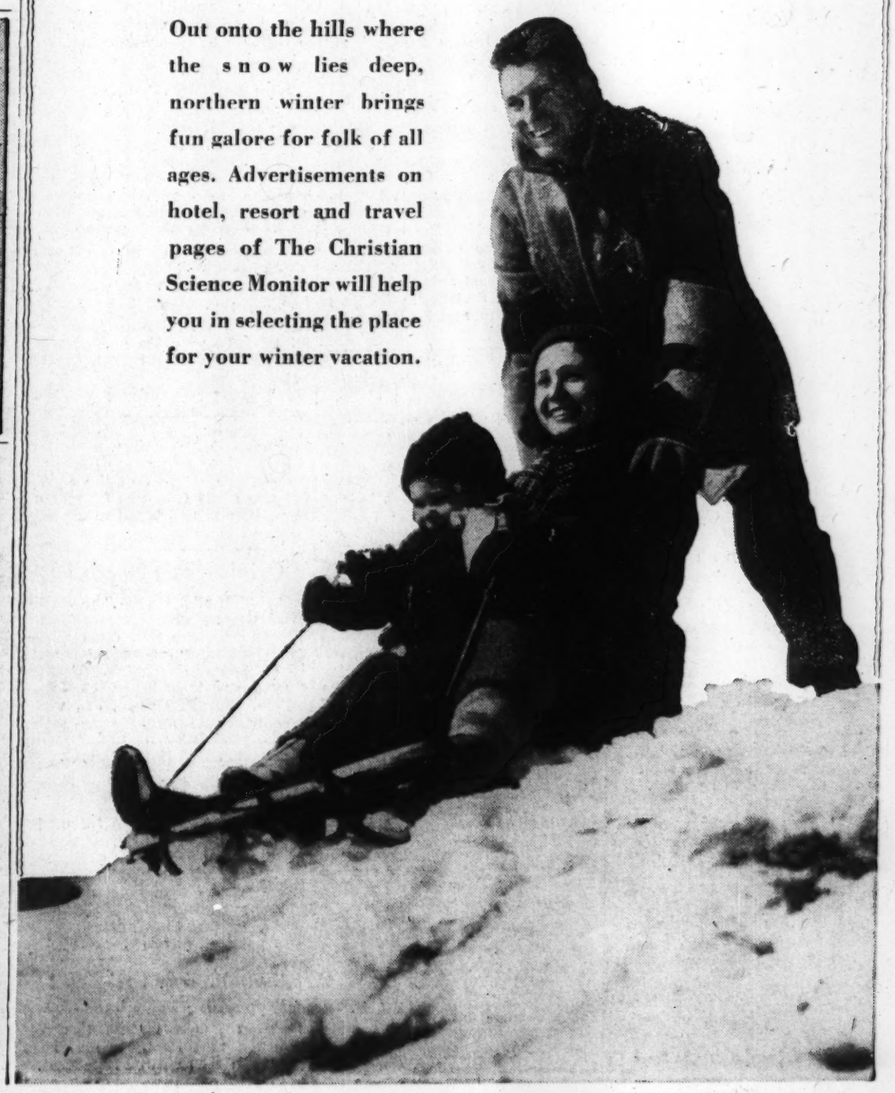
THERE'S FUN FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY ON NORTHERN HILLS
Out onto the hills where the snow lies deep, northern winter brings fun galore for folk of all ages. Advertisements on hotel, resort and travel pages of The Christian Science Monitor will help you in selecting the place for your winter vacation.



Eddie Shore No Longer Member of Bruins—Local Track Meet Has 'Big Name' Stars

Boston Hockey Management Washes Hands of Big Star

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Eddie Shore is back in the National Hockey League.

The veteran ex-Bruin defenseman, who played 13 years for Boston in the major league, has been traded to New York Americans for a veteran right winger, Eddie Wiseman. This much, with conflicting details, was confirmed last night from both the Bruins and Americans.

The deal paves the way for an eventual solution of a rather unhappy situation. Shore is the Babe Ruth of hockey, and like the Babe Ruth of baseball, his finale in the game is anything but what it might have been.

Greatest Player

Conceded by many hockey writers and experts alike to be the greatest hockey player the game has ever seen, he frequented the headlines as such great stars are likely to do. It was headline copy when Shore signed his yearly contract or refused to. It was headline copy when Shore performed magnificently in games or when he incurred a misdemeanor penalty; but whichever way he turned he usually did a little better or a little worse than someone else. There never was anything halfway about Shore.

It has been a secret hope of his in recent seasons that eventually he would coach or handle the Bruins. When he learned that that was not according to the plans of Manager Art Ross, and was assured of it beyond doubt by the appointment of Cooney Weiland to coach last spring, Shore looked elsewhere.

Bought Team

He bought into the Springfield minor league hockey interests against the advice of Art Ross. The big fellow always did things impulsively, and he saw a chance to manage and own a hockey team and could not resist. After sinking some $25,000 and obligating himself for more, he realized his position.

The Bruins were still in control of Eddie Shore as a hockey player and partly in control of any part he wished to take in hockey. They made a concession, however, by agreeing Shore could manage but not play for his minor league club. He was also subject to call for home games of the Bruins.

This did not work out to Shore's liking, for he knew that as a player for his own team the value at the gate would be greatly enhanced. The team started to slide down in the standing, the gate receipts dropped somewhat, and Springfield fans clamored for his appearance.

Ross Had Control

His request to the Bruins for permission to play for the Indians was not received too kindly. Manager Art Ross and President Weston Adams told the Boston press that the Board of Governors of the N. H. L. would not permit Shore to secure an outright release and play for Springfield. Now it becomes known by the statement of the Bruins yesterday, that that was evidently not quite so, for the entire disposition of Shore had been placed in the hands of Ross.

Finally the local management made another gesture in permitting him to play home games at Springfield, still subject to recall to the Bruins at their will. That was of some help to Shore, but his own minor league raised a hope that he could and would play at least one road game to give the fans of that organization a chance to see the great Shore.

Complete Break

When that mild form of pressure came, Shore and Ross broke all friendly relations, and the Springfield owner stated that Ross could let him play such games if he desired and that the N. H. L. would not interfere in any way. In the meantime Shore was establishing a working relationship between the Amerks and his club. Red Dutton, Amerk manager, made an offer of $20,000 and Charlie Conacher for Shore and Portland at a previous league meeting that was turned down by Ross.

Ross seemed to contend that if Shore was going to play major league hockey, it would be with the Bruins. That dream was exploded, however, when Ross and Shore severed friendly relationships. With the Bruins unable to keep a satisfactory string on Shore and having gone too far apart to give Shore all he wanted, the present deal went through rather hastily.

On the surface the trade is an insult to Shore's greatness, for though Wiseman is a good right winger, he is not in any way comparable to Shore. Where the Bruins might once have traded Shore for several good hockey players and cash, they literally threw him at Americans, took Wiseman and (according to Red Dutton, some cash besides), thereby washing their hands of the whole affair.

Opportunity Lost

The opportunity to make a grand gesture of appreciation to Shore and please and pacify the Boston hockey fans was lost in the myriad secret agreements whereby the Bruins tried to eat the cake and have it too. The Bruins could have given Shore his outright release to play for Springfield with an agreement that if he did play major league hockey it must be for Boston.

That was all Shore wanted in the first place, and today he would have been playing games for Springfield, happy in the thought that he was being rewarded for past services, contented that he was still a part of the Bruins, and ready and willing to please the local fans if ever he should be needed in a Bruin uniform.

Shore really does not want to play for Americans. He is probably willing because his friend, Red Dutton, in trading for Shore, gave the defenseman more of the freedom he has long sought. He will play for the Amerks when their games do not interfere with his own club's home games. For a hockey player who was supposed to be closing out a career Shore is doing all right—playing for two teams in two leagues at the same time.

Poorly Handled

Unfortunately the whole thing has been poorly handled and for a time at least there are many, many Shore fans who will resent the treatment of their favorite. He probably will play here against the Bruins Feb. 4 and March 9, but not necessarily from choice, for he is in no mood to help the Bruins, and his appearance here would pack the Garden. None of the money, however, would go to the Amerks.

Art Ross brought Shore here from the Far West 13 years ago. He was unknown other than as a willing mixer, crude, and something of a chance. His first appearance in Boston uniform was at right wing. When he paired with Hitchman and Cleghorn on defense he began to gain prominence and polish.

He was easily aroused in games, and Ross encouraged him in his one-man shows, and soon the Bruins began to become a factor in the N. H. L. Shore was the main attraction, and hockey, through his appeal at the gate, vaulted from the Boston Arena with a seating capacity of 6,200 to the newly erected Boston Garden with a capacity of 15,000. In other words, Shore really built the Garden and was known as Mr. Hockey.

Hart Trophy

He won the Hart Trophy as the most valuable player four times, was always a leader among scoring defensemen, and "sparked" the Bruins to their major successes, such as the league title several times and the Stanley Cup twice. He drew large salaries for years and when the salary limit was not enough, he received a bonus.

For all this and more, Eddie Shore ended his career on the Boston Bruins hockey record book as having been traded to New York Americans for Eddie Wiseman. Awful!

Sentiment in the National Hockey League evidently is expressed only by the dollar sign.

The only good thing about the whole deal is that Eddie Wiseman gets a break in that he leaves the Amerks.

Week-End Skiing Prospects Appear Best of the Season

By the Associated Press

A freshly laid white mantle beckoned week-end athletes—the amateur skiers—to New England's favorite runs today with prospects of the best conditions thus far this season, particularly in New Hampshire and Vermont.

The precipitous slides in the notches of New Hampshire's mountains were reported in fine condition while the gentle sloping runs in Vermont's hills and the sharp "speedways" of the Mt. Mansfield area also were in excellent shape. Tows and skimobiles were to operate in several sections for the first time this season.

Conditions:

New Hampshire

PINKHAM NOTCH—Good, 16 above, 26 in. settled and packed powder with light breakable crust, practice slope and lower portions Sherburne and Gulf of Slides broken out, Wildcat not broken out.
BARTLETT—Good, 15 above 18 in. breakable crust.
JACKSON—Good, 14 above, 13 in. breakable crust.
INTERVALE—15 above, 9 in. breakable crust.
KEARSARGE—Good, 21 in., 9 in. settled powder with breakable crust, but no tow running.
NORTH CONWAY—Good 16 above, 9 in. settled powder, skimobile running.
CONWAY—16 above, 9 in. settled powder.
TAMWORTH REGION—Good, 14 above, 17 in., 1 in. new.
WARREN—Good, 15 above, 23 in., 3 in. powder over 7-9 base.
WHITEFIELD—Good, 20 above, 17 in., 8 fluffy over 9 in. base.
WATERVILLE VALLEY—Good, 16 above, 19 in., 2 in. powder over 17 in. crust base.
OSSIPEE—Fair, 20 above, 8 in., 1 in. new over crust.
CANNON MOUNTAIN (tramway)—Good, 10 above, 3 in., old over 8-12 in. base on trail.
DARTMOUTH REGION—Fair, 12 above, 7 in. breakable crust.
FRANCONIA NOTCH—Fair, 6 above, 3 in. old over 4-10 in. base on trail.
LANCASTER AND NORTH KOOSTOCK—Good, 16 above, 12 in., 2 in. powder over breakable crust.

Vermont

STOWE (MT. MANSFIELD)—Good, 4 above, 4 in. new on 44 in. powder surface.
WOODSTOCK—Good, 10 above, 11 in. light over frozen crust.
BARRE—Excellent, 2 above, 6 in. new on 14 in. base.
PICO PEAK (RUTLAND)—Good, 12 above, 1 in. new over 14 in. base.
SUNSET SCHUSS, Excellent, 3 in. new over 24 in. base.
BRATTLEBORO—Good, 3 in. powder over 8 in. unbreakable crust.
WILMINGTON—Good, 1 in. powder on 15 in. unbreakable crust.
RANDOLPH, (BRAINTREE VALLEY)—Good, 16 in., 2 in. crust, tows running.

Massachusetts

GREENFIELD — Fair, 18 above, 4 in. powder over hard base, trails, 2 in. new powder on 8-12 in. base partly breakable.
ROUNDUPS, PITTSFIELD—Good trails and slopes 3 in new powder on 4-9 in. hard base.
PITTSFIELD STATE FOREST—Fair on Ghost and Shadow Trails, 2 in. new powder on 2-6 hard base.
LULU OPEN SLOPE—Good, 3 in. new powder on 6-9 hard base.

Maine

FRYEBURG—Fair, 14 above, 8 in. breakable crust.

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World

Left: KOOYONG, Victoria—John Bromwich kneels to let Adrian Quist hit over his head, as the world's best doubles players retain the State title in the Victoria tennis championship finals here. Brilliant play and perfect weather were pleasant features of the tournament. Center: SAN FRANCISCO—Jimmy Demaret, winner of the Oakland Open, lines up a putt in the National Match Play Open Golf Tournament at the Lake Merced Golf Club. Right: GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—A bit puzzled, but never-the-less thrilled, is Mrs. Elmer McCoy, but not her son Benny, the former Detroit Tigers second baseman, who was made a free agent by Baseball "Czar" Judge Kenesaw M. Landis recently. Here mother and son read a newspaper story about the $35,000 offer which McCoy has disclosed the Pittsburgh Pirates have made for his services on the diamond next summer. When McCoy finally decides, about Jan. 30, where he wants to play baseball, the local boy will receive the greatest amount of cash as bonus any free agent ever has been paid for signing a contract. The other day, Connie Mack, the 77-year-old manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, stated that he has offered to top any proposition made to McCoy by other major league clubs.

Snow Wanted For Wildcat Ski Carnival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 25—Snow is important material to University of New Hampshire undergraduates.

With it their annual carnival festivities, this year scheduled for Feb. 1, 2 and 3, are a success. Without it—is too dreary a thought for any student to entertain.

Carnival means fun and frolic to the undergraduates—if there is snow—for the Outing Club has released a program crammed full of activity.

Ski Competition

One of the most important features of the week end is the intercollegiate ski competition between New Hampshire's snow birds and at least five other New England colleges—Dartmouth, Middlebury, Vermont, Maine, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. With a scarcity of steep hills in and around Durham the slalom and downhill races will be held in Guilford on Friday afternoon, Feb. 2. On Saturday the teams return to university snows for cross country and jumping.

New Hampshire's team looms strongest in years, and competition for the meet promises to be close. Dartmouth and Middlebury are expected to be the Wildcats' biggest threats, as New Hampshire defends her own carnival championship.

Co-ed Teams

Out to show that men are not the only good skiers in New England colleges, co-eds representing New Hampshire and a half dozen other schools will test their ability at Guilford Friday afternoon and in Durham Saturday morning.

Carnival officially opens on Thursday evening when an all-star co-ed team matches throws with the football squad in a basketball game at the Field house.

Following this torchlights will brighten the way of the Queen's parade as it winds through the town's streets to the university pond. Nursery rhymes told on skates will be climaxed by the crowning of the Queen at the outdoor pageant.

Carnival Ball

General skiing and varsity hockey with Boston College will fill Friday's program ending with the annual carnival ball in the evening.

Following a varsity basketball game with Northeastern on Saturday students will frolic at an afternoon barn dance and the evening fraternity house parties.

General chairman of the carnival week end is James Liberty of Farmington, assisted by Stanley Lowe of Dover.

Orioles Start March 16

BALTIMORE (AP) — The Baltimore Orioles of the International Baseball League will open a 23-game pre-season schedule March 16 in Savannah against Atlanta, closing here April 14 against Washington, Charles Knapp, Jr., vice-president, said here.

The schedule lists a date with the Boston Red Sox April 11.

Ski Meet Canceled

ROSENDALE, N. Y., Jan. 26 (AP)—Bernard Hansson, President of the Telemark Ski Club, announced today the New York State ski jumping championship scheduled Sunday in this Catskill Mountain hamlet has been canceled because of lack of snow.

Brooklyn to Broadcast

NEW YORK (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers Baseball Club has announced that its home and road games in 1940 will be broadcast.

Olympics Hope to Climb By Double Win at Garden

Provincial Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts
Sherbrooke	20	7	3	134	85	43
*Boston	14	7	4	80	82	38
St. Hyacinthe	17	13	1	141	132	35
Lachine	13	13	6	97	99	32
Valleyfield	12	15	5	107	107	29
Verdun	12	13	3	106	88	27
Shawinigan	11	20	1	88	121	23
Quebec	8	19	3	95	134	19

*Gets four points for win in Canada.

Result Jan. 25

Sherbrooke 2, St. Hyacinthe 1.

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Setting out on the trail of Sherbrooke Red Raiders, who have opened up a five-point gap in the standing, Boston Olympics will meet the Shawinigan Falls Cataracts tonight at the Garden in the first of a two-game series. The second game will take place in the Garden Sunday afternoon.

Although the Cataracts are considered practically out of the play-offs, despite the fact they have nine games left to play, they can still make their visit to Boston unpleasant for the locals, who need every victory they can capture if they hope to overtake the surging Raiders and end the season in first place. Shawinigan's most recent achievment was a 5-1 win over the fourth-place Lachine Rapides Wednesday.

Taking into consideration their respective places in the standing and the fact that the Olympics hold a 2-1 edge in games over Shawinigan this season, the former should be favored to take both contests this week end. Yet the element of uncertainty always present in hockey has turned into reality, and the locals may consider themselves fortunate to split.

Unit Broken

In the first place, the Olympic team which as a unit went through a string of 11 games without defeat has been broken up following the injury two weeks ago to Buddy Foster, first-line center. The resulting shake-up on the team and shifting of players from one line to another was responsible in no small way for their sorry efforts on Canadian ice last week end.

And in the second, where the Olympics have lost through injury, the Canadians have gained through the return to action of Paul Goulet, who could not appear in Boston when the Cataracts were last here because of an injury to his foot. Goulet, their brilliant left wing, is the team's high scorer with 15 goals and 11 assists, and he will work with Fernand Gauthier and Rollie Gendron, Shawinigan's best line.

Crutchfield May Play

In addition, it is expected that Shawinigan will bring along Gordon Crutchfield, former McGill and Montreal Royals star. Crutchfield, who was unable to appear here before because of the pressure of business in Canada, works on the first line with Roger Archambault and Joe Nelmes. And with Maurice Courteau, their outstanding goalie in the nets, Shawinigan may prove more than a match for the Olympics.

To solve the problem forced by the absence of Foster, Coach Hago Harrington will keep Frankie Spain with Cliff Thompson and Paul Guibord on the first line, Al Carvelli with Dick Lewis and Gerry Desrosiers on the second, and experiment on the third.

Two Newcomers

This week two newcomers will make their bow in Senior company, namely Mort Buckley of Cambridge, who plays with the Juniors, and Dave Walsh, former left wing for Dartmouth. Tonight Buckley is due to center the third line between either Junie Allen or Jack Harris on left wing and Bob Jeremiah on right. Sunday, due to the league rule which allows a team to use one of its Junior members for one game only, Walsh will take over on left wing, while Allen goes to center.

It is imperative for the Boston team to sweep the series with Shawinigan Falls if they hope to win the right to face the sixth-place club in the play-offs. Sherbrooke, which has been travelling at an almost unbeatable pace, however, has 11 games left to play, while the locals have only 10. Should the Raiders lose two while the local clubmen are winning two, the race may be thrown wide open again.

Dad Vail Regatta To Be Held May 18

NEW YORK (AP)—The Dad Vail Intercollegiate Rowing Association has chosen Springfield, Mass., as the site of its seventh annual small-college rowing regatta, to be held May 18. Three ballots were required before the stewards chose Springfield.

The seven members of the association all are expected to compete at Springfield as well as several other invited crews. Allen Walz of Manhattan, secretary-treasurer of the Association, said that Williams, Richmond, the University of Tampa and possibly Tulane, which has taken up rowing this year, might be in the field.

Stewards present at the meeting were Walz, Leverich Brett, Rutgers; James Mesworthy, American International; Dr. John Harmon, Boston University; Charles Jennings, Manhattan; Edward Bonelli, Rollins, and William H. McCarter, Dartmouth.

Irish Cup Replay

BELFAST, Jan. 26 (CP)—Derry City and Portadown battled to a 1-1 draw yesterday in a replayed first round Irish Football Cup game played on the former's ground. The teams drew 2-2 at Portadown Saturday.

Golfing Clan Heading Into Final Trail

DEL MAR, Calif., Jan. 26 (AP)—The golfing clan headed into the last lap of California's 1940 winter tournament trail today as half of a field of around 350 teed off for the first round of crooner Bing Crosby's fourth annual $3,000 open event at the Rancho Santa Fe Country Club.

Weather conditions may alter the tournament plans, but the program for the 36-hole event called for half the field to play today, the other half tomorrow and the low 70 compete in the final 18 holes Sunday.

Picking a winner in this affair is risky for there was no lacking of top-ranking contenders for the $500 first prize in the professional division.

Most of the leading lights, including defending champion E. J. (Dutch) Harrison of Little Rock, Ark., national open champion Byron Nelson and Jimmy Demaret of Houston, the hottest man on the California circuit this season, go into initial action tomorrow.

Included in today's field was Clayton Heafner, the husky Linwood, N. C. pro, who may find this 36-hole meet made to order. Heafner led in the early rounds of the recent Los Angeles and Oakland opens, only to blow away the lead and victory on the last round. Give him a good day today and he might win—before he loses.

Arsenal Clinches Title

LONDON, Jan. 26 (CP)—Arsenal clinched the championship of South A English soccer group composed of London and district clubs, by defeating Tottenham Hotspurs 1-0 yesterday at White Hart Lane. Two games remained to be played in the competition and the Gunners with 27 points are six ahead of West Ham United, nearest contender.

Spain on Skates

The title of this picture would read just as well forward as backward, for the gentleman is Frankie Spain of Newton and the Boston Olympics who is standing on a cut-out map of Spain.

Four Special Invitation Races Feature Prout Card

Despite storm clouds from New York, caused by the verbal battle between the Metropolitan Association and the National A. A. U., the annual Prout Memorial Games at the Boston Garden tomorrow night will put on one of the greatest shows in their 19-year history. A streamlined card including special events and crack relay duels will be run off in lightning style, and track and field fans can expect to be on their way home shortly after 10:30 o'clock.

Bill Kenney, meet manager, was still "up in the air" early today in regard to Charley Beetham, the 600-yard star who runs for the 69th Regiment A. A. Beetham has officially entered the Prout Games, but late yesterday the Metropolitan Association announced that he would be suspended indefinitely if he competed here.

Status Unknown

However, if the runner fails to appear at the Garden tomorrow night, he faces suspension in Boston, also. His status was still unknown as this was written.

But with or without Beetham, the Prout card is attractive enough to lure every New England track fan to the Garden. Warren Breidenbach, Michigan; Roy Cochran, Indiana; Harold Cagle, Oklahoma; Bill Fritz, Kingston, Ont.; and Doug Raymond, B. A. A., already are certain starters in the 600-yard special. If Beetham eventually arrives here, Raymond would probably be dropped out of the race.

Cheverus 1,000

Entered in the Cheverus 1,000 are John Borican, Shore A. C.; Campbell Kane, Indiana; Wayne Rideout, Denton, Texas; Donald Smith, Maine; and James Davis, North Carolina. Borican is the defending champion in this event, which he won last winter in 2m. 12.6s.

In the invitation one-mile the field will include Glenn Cunningham, Kansas; Archie San Romani, Kansas; John Munski, Missouri; Chuck Fenske, Wisconsin; Blaine Rideout, Denton, Texas; Lou Zamperini, Los Angeles, and possibly Tommy Deckard, Indiana. No official announcement has been made of Deckard's entry in this event, but there is little doubt of his being at the starting line. Cunningham will be trying for his sixth successive triumph in the race, which he won in 1939 in 4m. 15.2s.

Lash in Two-Mile

The Larrivee two-mile field includes Don Lash, Indiana; Joe McCluskey, New York; Walter Mehl, Wisconsin; Gregory Rice, Notre Dame; Forrest Efaw, Oklahoma, Bill Atkinson, Tufts, and Deckard if he should not run in the mile. Lash is defending titleholder in the two-mile. His time last winter was 9m. 8.8s.

The relay card is colored considerably by the entries of University of Indiana and Princeton. The duel between these two teams will climax the schedule. Other collegiate one-mile duels bring together Holy Cross and Manhattan, if the latter comes on as expected; Connecticut, Amherst, Colgate and Middlebury; Tufts, Northeastern and Bates; Mass. State, Worcester Tech., Wesleyan and B. U.; B. C., Rhode Island and Fordham; and Yale, M. I. T. and Brown. Two-mile relay tests are booked for Manhattan, Holy Cross, Fordham and Dartmouth, and B. C., Northeastern, Yale and Connecticut.

Sprints and hurdles also hold prominent spots on the schedule, as does the high jump. Kenney has rounded out the card with several freshman, junior varsity and midget relays, but promises that the show will not drag as some have in the past. E. R.

Sports Around the Hub

Americans Come to Garden Feb. 4

Ordinarily, Red Dutton's floundering New York Americans would draw only a fair house at the Boston Garden. But when they come here for a game with the Bruins on Feb. 4—one week from Sunday night—there will not be enough seats to satisfy the demand. At least, the supply will be insufficient if the management assures the public that Eddie Shore will be on the New York defense. And at this time it seems quite certain that the Babe Ruth of hockey will be out there on Garden ice wearing enemy colors.

It should be interesting to study public reaction when Shore makes his first appearance here in a New York jersey. No hockey player ever approached Eddie's popularity in the Hub, nor contributed more to the success of past Bruin victories. The club blames the player for the recent controversy, and the player blames the club. The hockey writer, for one, must be glad that the situation has finally reached a climax.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston's four-ball golf league of long standing became mere history yesterday at an informal meeting of club officials. Secretary Clark Hodder, in a letter to Perrin Jarboe, chairman of the Woodland golf committee, said in part: "The executive committee of the Boston Four-Ball League has decided that the league has outlived its usefulness and should cease to exist. It would therefore seem advisable for a new league to replace it with the clubs still interested forming a nucleus of such a group."

♪ ♪ ♪

A questionnaire has been drawn up and will be sent to the 10 clubs that held membership in the Boston league last year. The members will be asked if they are interested in forming a new group, if they prefer playing all matches on a single course each week or playing each match on a different course, if they prefer eight-man or 10-man teams, and if they prefer playing with limited handicaps or from scratch.

♪ ♪ ♪

Out of New York comes an interview with Lefty Gomez, the Yankee pitcher, in which he predicts that Joe Di Maggio, Ted Williams and Charley Keller will be the outstanding baseball stars of 1940. To the local baseball fan, it would not be surprising if Williams, the Red Sox youngster, outshone both Yankee players. If Teddy's freshman record is a criterion, 1940 will find a few more batting laurels coming back to Fenway Park.

♪ ♪ ♪

Elbie Fletcher, the Milton boy who now plays first base for the Pittsburgh Pirates, admits that the joke is on him. Elbie visited his pal, Billy Weir, in a downtown sporting goods store recently and bought a complete skiing outfit. The pride of Milton then went out and let a newspaper photographer snap a few poses of him on the runners. A few days later, however, the Pittsburgh management wrote him a letter saying, in so many words: "No more skiing, please." Now Fletcher is trying to sell the outfit.

♪ ♪ ♪

Chances of Benny McCoy, the much-discussed free agent, coming to either the Red Sox or Bees, now appear slim. As the Sox would be interested in the former Detroiter only as shortstop insurance for Manager Joe Cronin, it is reasonable to assume that they will not pay $30,000 or more for his signature on a contract, which is the sort of money Benny is talking. The Bees probably would like to have McCoy on their roster, but that kind of cash is not abundant at the Hive.

♪ ♪ ♪

The first bonspiel of its kind with an invitation event for all curlers who have not competed in senior competition will be inaugurated this week end by The Country Club, Brookline. Sixteen rinks representing Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York will begin tomorrow morning on the Clyde Park ice surface.

♪ ♪ ♪

This boring controversy between the National A. A. U. body and the Metropolitan Association helps to emphasize the growth of the Prout Memorial Games in track and field circles. The discussion started simply because most all of the leading amateur athletes in the New York district would rather compete here in the Prout meet, than in the Metropolitan championships.

National A. A. U. Ruling Ignored By New York Body

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Amateur Athletic Union's "tempest in a tea-pot" is near the boiling point.

With the Metropolitan Association at odds with the National body over sanctioning competition of three members of the 69th Regiment A. A. in the Boston Prout Games tomorrow—when the Metropolitan senior championships are being held here—it seemed the Metropolitan group held the whip hand today.

For that body, headed by President Patrick J. Kelly, has threatened suspension to Charlie Beetham of Columbus, Ohio, National 600-meter champion, and two buddies of the 69th, Howard Borck and Harold Cagle, if they run in Boston, and officials of the famed Millrose Games which are scheduled in New York next week, have put teeth into the Met's ruling by announcing that no suspended athletes will be allowed to compete.

Beetham, who had announced he would not run in either meet, yesterday wired Kelly, "I have Benny's (National President Lawrence di Benedetto's) blessing. Going to run in Boston. Have I yours?"

Kelly simply replied that the Metropolitan Association would not issue any travel permits, in spite of the fact that the National body has said they must.

Pirates Sign Elliott

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—Young Bob Elliott of Plaster City, Calif., new Pirate outfielder who batted .333 in 32 major league games last season, is the club's 23rd player to enroll for 1940. Elliott skyrocketed from Louisville of the American Association to Toronto of the International League and finally to big time baseball within the 1939 season. In 161 games in three leagues he batted .323.

New Dodger Coach Soon

NEW YORK (AP)—Dan Topping, owner of the Brooklyn football Dodgers, says he will announce the club's coach either next Tuesday or Wednesday.

There were reports that Jock Sutherland, former University of Pittsburgh coach, would sign with the Dodgers immediately. Topping, however, parried all questions with "You'll find out next week."

Chicago U. President Sees No Remedy for College Gridiron Game as It Exists

Hutchins Calls Football A Handicap to Education

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 26 (AP)—Before students still thrilled from cheering their own team to semi-finals of the Texas schoolboy race, two football-famous educators argued the value of the game which has brought them sudden fame.

Boyish and looking like a fullback himself, Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins outlawed football at Chicago University "because it has been a handicap to education."

"One good fullback is worth three stadium payments," shrewdly countered Homer Hill Norton. He coached Texas Aggies to the nation's No. 1 football rating and the Sugar Bowl Championship.

Acted for Chicago

Dr. Hutchins told the student body of Woodruw Wilson High School in an inspirational graduation address:

"Please understand me. I make no recommendations to other schools. I acted for Chicago University alone.

"Like football? Certainly—

"What I object to is its confusion with education. Football players must be bought—subsidized. We decided not to go in the football player business at Chicago."

He said there was no remedy for football, as it exists, except abolishment.

Must Keep On

"If you win, you must keep on winning. The reaction from failure to win is more severe, by far, than from the occasional winning seasons. . . . Football has been a handicap to education."

How then, Dr. Hutchins, could Texas A. and M. double its student body in 12 years, become the world's largest men's school despite losing football teams for a dozen years?

"I would say," he smiled, "that it grew in spite of football."

Dr. Hutchins lauded Clark Shaughnessy, the hardy Chicago coach who absorbed one 85-0 licking from Michigan last season and laughingly denied that he abolished football for humane reasons.

Norton Defends

An hour later, the same auditorium was rearranged for Norton to trundle out a technicolor film of the Sugar Bowl classic and of football to the same students.

Norton, happy in the security of a new five-year contract at increased pay, eagerly gathered up the game Dr. Hutchins had just bruised and defended it with:

"I should like to ask Dr. Hutchins just one question—doesn't the game of football mean something to a youngster? Doesn't it give a boy something he can carry into manhood? Football is still a game. We all like it. To some boys it gives the opportunity of reaching college—the only opportunity they would get.

"I should like to meet Dr. Hutchins. We could have a real session. . . . "

Greeting the First Co-ed

Wide World

WEST ORANGE, N. J.—Three-year-old Carolyn Snow, first girl pupil to be registered at the Carteret School for Boys of West Orange in 40 years, is greeted by Bradford Palmer, captain of the school's varsity hockey team, and Evan Howell, captain of the varsity basketball team, representing 160 "men" of the student body. Carolyn is a pupil in the pre-kindergarten nursery class for children from two to four years of age, something new at the institution.

Rangers Keep Winning With Bruins Tied

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	19	4	7	95	45	45
Boston	19	7	4	96	62	42
Toronto	16	12	4	86	70	36
Chicago	11	14	2	83	79	24
Detroit	8	16	4	66	73	20
Americans	9	20	2	62	90	20
Canadiens	8	17	3	60	79	19

Results Jan. 25

Rangers 3, Toronto 0.
Boston 2, Chicago 2.
Americans 2, Canadiens 2.

By the Associated Press

Hockey writers must know now what baseball writers who cover the New York Yankees go through each season.

After all, there aren't many new ways of saying "the Rangers (or the Yankees) won again."

The hockey reporters had to say it again last night—and in spades. For the Rangers, riding on a wave that is virtually unstoppable, smashed the Toronto Maple Leafs, 3-0, to chalk up their 14th victory in 15 starts in the feature of a three-game National League program last night.

The Leafs, be it said, were not in top shape, although that probably didn't matter much. Riddled with injuries, the Toronto team was a match for the league-leading Rangers only in the first period, and after that the game was exciting only in the moments when the Rangers were unleashing that grand attack of theirs.

The victory was the fourth in a row for the Rangers since the Chicago Black Hawks snapped their unbeaten record of 19 last week. It was the first time the Leafs have been shut out all season.

The Boston Bruins, meanwhile, were losing ground in their desperate attempt to keep pace with the Rangers. Chicago, which had taken 13-straight lickings from them, held the Bruins to a 2-2 overtime tie.

At home, and with 12,289 watching, the Hawks snatched a 2-0 lead in the first 10 minutes of the game, and then saw it melt away in the face of a blistering Bruin attack. Boston, however, wasn't able to fool Paul Goodman, Hawk goalie, but twice.

In the league's third game, the New York Americans, who soon will get Eddie Shore from Boston to help them out—as per yesterday's amazing developments — were so excited over the prospect that they let the Montreal Canadiens put on a rally in the last six minutes and tie them at 2-2.

That rally spoiled a fine effort by Goalie Earl Robertson of the Amerks, who practically had his fifth shutout of the season in his pocket.

Outdoor Sports Program Hits New High in Midwest

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

With mercury at a perfect level and snow and ice chilled to a hardness and smoothness that begets top speed, the outdoor sports program in the Chicago playground area has reached a new high for the season. Out on the Cary slide at Fox River Grove recently world record holders and experts from far off Norway pushed the elite of American skiiers in an efforts to win new laurels and thrill the thousands of spectators with breath-taking jumps. Thorger Tokle with a record of 12 consecutive victories since arriving in America just a year ago offered keen competition for the world's distance record holder, Olaf Ulland, who has soared 337 feet out into space.

On Jan. 20 at Beloit in a ski jump that was postponed for a week because of too much snow, Tokle defeated Eugene Wilson of California by a matter of just one foot in two jumps. This meet was just a warm up for the boys, and they were all ready to take full advantage of perfect conditions at the Cary slide. It took a record-breaking jump for Thorger Tokle to outdistance Eugene Wilson and continue his string of consecutive victories.

* * *

Just a few miles away at Lords Park in Elgin, Ill., the champions of the blades held forth with an array of skaters of Olympic caliber. Six of these boys are members of the American Olympic team and under normal world conditions would be far from the home ice, giving of their finest efforts to win for America. But the winter program of the Olympics was called off and all six must be content with their dreams of what might have happened. More than 40 entrants in this Tri-State title ice-skating meet offered plenty of company for those Olympic entries. Those of national reputation were Vic Ronchetti of Chicago. George Shimek of Cedar Rapids. Iowa, Delbert Lamb, Milwaukee. Wis., Maddy Horne, Beaver Dam. Wis., and three former Olympic skaters from Chicago, Al Kucera, Ed. Schroeder and Leo Freisinger. Maddy Horne won the 440-yard dash for women and Leo lead the men to win the 440 dash over the champion Vic Ronchetti.

* * *

Heading into a week outstanding mostly because of semester examinations, basketball among the schools of the various conferences in the Midwest slowed down almost to a walk. The schools that did play last week end were in competition with schools outside of their conference, and they were only fairly successful. Northwestern University lost to a brilliant Marquette team, but in doing so became more sure of the fact that their sophomore center, Dick Klein, now in second place in Big Ten scoring, will be at the top before the season comes to a close. University of Chicago Maroons were upset by the DePaul Demons, who won their seventh straight game. Michigan, however, helped to save the reputation of the Big Ten by defeating Michigan State at Lansing before a crowd of 9,200, claimed to be the largest crowd ever to see a basketball game in the State of Michigan. It will be another full week before the boys get rid of those exams and can head into the second half of the basketball season. There will probably be some new names by then that will make unexpected changes in the standings. At the moment the preseason favorites Purdue and Michigan are one, two in the standing.

* * *

During the week the ownership of the Detroit National Football League team changed hands by the sale to Fred Mandel, one of the family of State Street merchants. This makes a total of three teams in this league now owned and directed by Chicagoans which should make the famous city the capital of professional football. Potsy Clark, who originally brought the Detroit team from Portsmouth, Ohio has been named the manager for next year. He won the league championship his first year there, so all the other members of the league are put on notice what to expect this coming season.

Ed Felt

Harvard Faces Ramblers In Indoor Polo Feature

A struggle for the leading berth in the Commonwealth Polo League promises to make tomorrow's encounter between Harvard and Ramblers—Boston's two strongest teams—one of the most interesting contests yet witnessed by Boston fans.

Chief stick-work for the Crimson will be that of big Gay Dillingham, whose outstanding play was responsible for two-straight victories in the past two weeks for Harvard.

Dillingham startled followers of the game by scoring 10 goals against Norwich two weeks ago, bringing in the best individual scoring record of the season so far. Last week he pulled the Crimson out of a deadlock in an unofficial game with a strong trio led by Leo Boyle, scoring two goals in the closing chukkers.

Although the number of goals scored by an individual player is no indication of his ability as a player, it is a fair gauge of his stick-work.

Dillingham's record to date is 18 chukkers played, with a total of 22 goals—an average of 1.22 goals per period.

This top-ranking average is however, but slightly better than that of Boyle, who will lead the Ramblers tomorrow at the Commonwealth Armory. Boyle's rating is 1.16 goals per period, computed from 28 goals scored in 24 periods.

Thus team work may give way in tomorrow's game to individual play as the deciding factor to swing the balance to one side or the other.

As the Crimson coach, Maj. Chester Sargent points out, Dillingham is playing the best game of his four years of college play.

The other players on the squad have likewise shown signs of making Harvard one of the top teams of the intercollegiate league. The practice schedule reveals that Harvard has turned out every day in the week, perfecting strokes from the wooden horse, riding, and holding scrimmages twice a week.

This intensive training has resulted in a strongly-knit trio, focused on the offensive play of Dillingham at the No. 2 position. Jack Lewis and George Wilson have been alternating in the No. 1 berth, with Wyn White and Warwick Stabler sharing play at No. 3.

* * *

The Harvard freshmen will attempt to preserve an unbeaten record in the Class B bracket tomorrow night in a tussle with Edgewood Farms. The latter team, led by veteran player Cy Newbegin, has slipped to the bottom of the list after losing two games in a row.

* * *

A win over Edgewood Farms will land the Freshmen at the top of the Class B League standing. Last week the Freshmen defeated Gen. Daniel Needham's strong Artillery, taking a position just below Cavalry, which is now leading.

* * *

In the Class C rating Fairview will be matched against Cossacks. Fairview now is in second place, and a win tomorrow night will give it the lead.

Cunningham's Consistency Is Unchallenged in Track

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When barrel-chested Glenn Cunningham has set aside his battered spiked shoes for the last time, probably at the close of the current indoor season, sports in general and track in particular will have lost a truly remarkable competitor. Eventually, some ambitious young runner will come along and lower the world record for the one-mile route. No standard will be secure as long as races are run. But there is a feeling among critics today that no one will ever match the flying Kansan's amazing consistency over a period of 10 years.

All during his career on the boards and cinders, Cunningham was "the man to beat" in every race. Six times his famous "kick" stopped the watch under 4m. 9s., which means that the world record was threatened whenever he walked to the starting line.

Dartmouth Mile

The Kansan's 4m. 4.4s. paced mile on the special track at Dartmouth still stands as the fastest eight furlongs ever run by man. He has won his specialty so often at the big New York and Boston meets, officials have lost count. At the Boston Garden he will be trying for his sixth straight Prout triumph. In New York, he has won the Columbia and Wanamaker miles six times each, and taken the Baxter cup on five occasions.

Checking back through Cunningham's best efforts, it is interesting to note that if his fastest four quarters were put together, he would still be short of a four-minute mile—the dream of all runners.

Fastest Quarter

While running his 4m. 4.4s. mile at Dartmouth in 1938, the Kansan did the first quarter in 58.5 seconds, the fastest recorded clocking of his career. In Madison Square Garden in 1934 he did the second quarter in 63 seconds flat, while winning the Columbia special in 4m. 7.4s. Four years later in that same race, he stepped off the third quarter in 61.6 seconds, breasting the tape at 4m. 8.4s. In his only out-of-doors mile under 4:09, Glenn did the last quarter in 59.1 seconds.

Pooling these four best quarters, it is discovered that if Cunningham had been able to put them all together in the same race, he still would have fallen short of the coveted dream mile. As the veteran is considered the peak of running perfection, a man who has made a study of athletic training and conditioning, and followed strictly to that study, there is reason to feel that the four-minute mile is not lurking around the next corner.

Failed in Olympics

In the story of Cunningham's lengthy career, there is one paragraph he had hoped to re-write. Despite his colorful string of triumphs, he has never won an Olympic crown. Glenn had pointed to the 1940 season with one ambition in view—to win an Olympic medal at Finland. Now, it appears, this ambition will never be realized.

Except for a little New Zealander named Jack Lovelock, Cunningham might have made the grade at Berlin in 1936. The Kansan went to the Olympic village at the peak of condition and there seemed no one in sight to challenge his "kick" to the tape. But in the 1,500 meters, Lovelock outsprinted Glenn to the finish line in 3m. 47.3s., to set a new world record for the event.

Lost to Beccali

A short time later the New Zealand ace repeated his triumph over Cunningham at Princeton. At Los Angeles eight years ago Luigi Beccali of Italy left Glenn trailing at 1,500 meters.

The Kansan's failure to make a better showing out of doors may be attributed to his refusal to "coast" during the busy indoor campaign. In almost every winter race, he turned on the pressure from start to finish, thereby giving the customers a good show, but hurting his chances of a successful outdoor season. Critics contend that he was "run down" by the beginning of the spring races. However, America will long remember the king's famous "kick" on the indoor boards. He has been the Babe Ruth of track since the days of Joie Ray.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Long Island University defeated Toledo 46-39, for twelfth straight victory, and Depaul beat St. John's 40-26, in double header at New York before 16,231 fans.

Winning Sports Teams Fail To Dim Enrollment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Claims of a precise relation between football records and college enrollment have little if any basis in fact, according to a recent survey conducted among the 10 members of the Western Conference by Conference offices.

Such claims have emanated from critics of the college sport who have contended that enrollment decreases in the college producing a winning football team. The study, comparing total resident enrollment with team ranking for the previous Conference football season, shows no basis for a definite correlation between football success and enrollment increase or decrease.

Results of the study are accompanied by the statement that "there is some reason to believe that even though a winning team does not cause an increased enrollment the following year, good athletics tend to attract some students who are fond of sports. On the other hand, a university that has no athletics or that sponsors teams that are, year after year, hopelessly outclassed by rival institutions will probably attract the type of students not interested in sports activities."

The accompanying statement adds, "It has been pointed out that there are two types of college student: the contemplative, meditative or philosophical type, and the executive type. The executive must make decisions quickly, meet changing conditions readily, and apply the results of his knowledge and training. Although some athletes have been great scholars, generally speaking the athlete is of the executive rather than the philosophical type.

"Most of our universities that consider their essential function the serving of a democratic society strive to send out into the world both the executive and the philosophical type."

Riggs Will Have to Hustle

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP)—Bobby Riggs's recent tennis defeats have convinced him that he will have to hustle to stay at the front of the ambitious amateur pack.

"I'm going to have my hands full," he said here recently between practice licks. "I played my best in those tournaments, and although I undoubtedly was off form it means that I can't afford to slip even a little or those fellows will be giving me trouble."

The 21-year-old champion, honeymooning here with his bride of more than a month, the former Catherine Ann Fischer of Chicago, lost recently in successive tournaments to Don McNeill, Bitsy Grant and Henry Prusoff.

The champion was lavish in his praise of McNeill, who is ranked third on the national list.

"McNeill is a hard-driving, steady player," said Riggs, "and his unorthodox backhand makes him tough to beat. He has been going along at about the same pace for two or three years and it may be that he is getting that little spark that he has needed."

Bobby disagreed with Don Budge's opinion that amateur tennis was slipping.

"On the contrary, I believe it is improving," he said. "The regular campaigners are getting better and there's always some youngster who shoots up. There's no telling how many good kids are developing out in California now."

Neither does Riggs hold with the theory that the professional game is vastly superior to the amateur.

"It's true the pro game gets the top man from the amateurs occasionally, but there are more good amateurs than good professionals," he said. "In a 10-man match I am confident the amateurs would win, although the pros might take the top two or three matches."

Bobby gingerly sidestepped the question of whether he, too, eventually would turn professional.

"I really haven't thought much about it," he said. "Just now I am busy trying to stay ahead of the other amateurs. If I turned pro I would have to make that my life's work."

"Besides," he laughed, "I'm not ready to tangle with that Budge."

Washington U. Declines Plan For Grid Team

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 26 (AP)—The Post-Dispatch said yesterday Washington University had declined to adopt a subsidization program for football players, proposed by a "downtown" alumni group.

Under this group's plan, the newspaper said, the university was to provide 50 full-time scholarships for the football squad and the alumni were to raise a fund of $20,000 for room and board for the athletes.

Jimmy Conzelman, head coach at Washington for eight years, resigned recently, reportedly because of differences with the graduate group over its efforts to bring "big-time football" to the university.

The Post-Dispatch said Jock Sutherland, former coach at the University of Pittsburgh, no longer was being considered for the position. Jimmy Kitts, former coach at Rice Institute, was to confer with a university committee today.

Hockey at a Glance

Results Jan. 25

By the Associated Press

National League

New York Rangers 3, Toronto 0.
New York American 2, Montreal 2 (overtime tie).
Chicago 2, Boston 2 (overtime tie).

International-American League

Indianapolis 8, Providence 0.

American Association

Kansas City 3, Tulsa 2 (overtime).

Southern Tennis Tidbits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—Some tennis tidbits gathered from the touring net stars:

The behind-the-scene reason for Bobby Riggs' indifference on the court this winter season is in his loss to Adrian Quist in the Davis Cup matches last summer, which virtually gave the Australians the cup.

That defeat at the hands of the inspired Australian took the heart out of Riggs, who later went on to win the National Singles in Forest Hills purely because of necessity. Even in this tournament Riggs' indifference was precipitated by the Davis Cup setback; yet, having never won No. 1 ranking nationally previously, because of the dominance of Donald Budge, Riggs fought when he had to, outsmarted and outsteadied his opponents to gain the championship.

Riggs, in commenting on this tournament recently, said, "I was very fortunate to win that one, with the foreign players not up to top form because of war worry."

* * *

While Riggs continues his lethargic play, Elwood Cooke, his doubles partner, little Eddie Alloo, Berkeley, Calif., youngster of much promise, Henry Prusoff, Seattle's 10th ranking star, Don McNeill, most improved singles player in the country last year, are all making advanced strides in this winter circuit play that should cause Riggs much concern.

* * *

This Alloo is another "Bitsy" Grant in the making, being of the same stature and possessing similar fighting qualities that has stamped the "Atlanta atom" one of the toughest little players to defeat in the history of tennis.

In the estimation of many tennis followers here that watched Alloo last summer, he is the most improved player of these winter touring players. He made his first eastern swing last summer and received enough experience and confidence to provide more than major competition to the veterans.

Alloo has the same crowd appeal as that of Grant. He's a cocky kid that at times gets out of hand, but it's part of the personality that has been attracting followers here in Florida.

Its an open debate between Cooke and McNeill followers as to next summer's greatest threat to Riggs' crown. Both are definite stylists possesing sharp strokes and a steady determination towards wresting the crown from Riggs. Of the two, Cooke is probably the more dependable under fire and possesses more fight.

Only next summer's matches will determine their year's ranking or possible No. 1 selection. There is one thing certain, Cooke is destined for a higher ranking than his sixth of the past season.

* * *

Pauline Betz continues to be the outstanding woman player of the tennis travelers.

Wendell Davis

College Basketball

Results Jan. 25

By the Associated Press

San Francisco 38, College of Pacific 35.
Kansas Wesleyan 75, Bethel 52.
Northwestern 32, Oklahoma City U. 29.
Billings Poly 49, Carroll (Mont.) 20.
Ottawa 49, College of Emporia 19.
Emporia Teachers 61, McPherson 37.
Valley City (N. D.) T 46, Bottineau F 21.
Bradley 38, Tulsa 34.
Mankato T 46, Moorhead (Minn.) T 37.
Cincinnati 38, Wilmington 37 (overtime).
Calvin 68, Ferris Institute 43.
St. Norbert 40, Ripon 35.
West Liberty (W. Va.) T 57, Ohio Chi. 25.
Alderson-Broaddus 59, Davis-Elkins 52.
West Virginia Wesleyan 54, Virginia 43.
Concord 53, Morris Harvey 39.
Ball State 41, Indiana State 40.
St. Thomas 31, Hamline 28.
California Aggies 35, Chico State 33.

Levinsky Re-elected

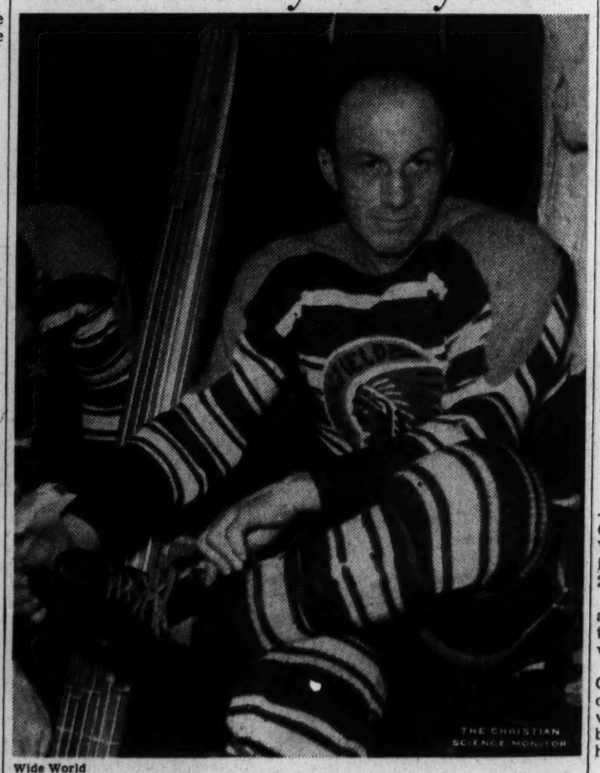
PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Alex Levinsky was re-elected captain of the Philadelphia Ramblers International-American Hockey League team, just 24 hours after he resigned to promote harmony on the squad.

At the election, Levinsky received nine votes to four for Cliff Barton and one for Goalie Bert Gardiner.

Keltner Satisfied

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Third baseman Ken Keltner's signed 1940 contract has been received by the Cleveland Indians, business manager Frank Kohlbecker announced. Kohlbecker would not announce terms, but it was believed the Milwaukee infielder received a raise because he had a good year in 1939.

Shore Tossed by Hockey Storms



Wide World

Eddie Shore, who helped the Boston Bruins to fame for 13 years, and who owns and manages the Springfield minor league team, has been traded to New York Americans for Eddie Wiseman, a right winger.

Mancuso Instead

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New Haven Eagles of the International-American Hockey League announce that Gus Mancuso, right winger, instead of Armand Mondou, would return here from Canadiens of the National League to replace Polly Drouin.

Mancuso will return to the New Haven club in time for the Philadelphia game at Philadelphia Saturday night.

Cavarretta in Cub Comeback

HOLLYWOOD, Fla., Jan. 26 (AP)—Phil Cavarretta of the Chicago Cubs, who played in his first World Series as an 18-year-old, is ready for the comeback trail at 22.

Cavarretta injured his right ankle sliding into second base at the Polo Grounds last May 8, and was out for the rest of the season.

Eager and anxious as any rookie, Cavarretta discussed his chances of winning back a regular berth with the Cubs. He is assured of being on the pay roll, for he signed his contract months ago.

"It looks like a six-way scramble for the outfield positions," he said. "I played quite a lot at first base before, but Rip Russell has been doing a fine job there, and if I was the manager I wouldn't move him off the sack.

"The outfield looks just as tough. Augie Galan had a good year at left and Hank Leiber was a house afire in center. Bill Nicholson, bought from Chattanooga for right field two months before the season ended, was a hard man to get out toward the last."

Jim Gleeson, a utility outfielder, and Rookie Dominic Dallessandro are Cavarretta's other rivals.

"I don't care where I play, though," he mused, "just so I get to play every day. I sure do hate to warm that bench, and I wouldn't like to get traded off. I grew up in Chicago."

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Associated Press Quotations

Today's sales (est.) 550,000
Previous day's sales 543,220
1940 volume to date 14,222,999
1939 volume to date 20,999,

Many Stocks Show Gain In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Aircrafts and steels tilted upward today in an unusually slow-going stock market.

While scattered strong spots were in evidence after an uneven start, many issues were at a standstill. Fractional losses were plentiful near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 450,000 shares.

There was an assortment of fairly cheerful news items, but most traders seemed disposed to conserve cash pending more light on the length of the business recession. Election guesses varied widely in Wall Street, and, as much as anything else, tended to dim buying spirits.

Among scattered strong shares were those of Bethlehem 5 and 7 per cent preferreds and Cluett Peabody. These made new tops for 1939-40 with advances of 1 to 2 points.

Supported also were Douglas Aircraft, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Common, Loft, Westinghouse, Chrysler, General Motors, Kennecott and Allied Chemical.

Lacking rising steam were Goodyear, American Telephone, Great Northern, Montgomery Ward, Anaconda, American Can and Johns-Manville.

In a virtually static curb, American Meter, Midvale and American Light & Traction were up moderately. Backward were United Gas, Electric Bond & Share and Quaker Oats.

Utility Bonds Rise

Utility loans added fresh gains to a recent rally in a narrowly uneven bond market today.

At the start of the last hour Utilities Power & Light 5s had climbed more than 2 points and fractional gains were scored for Montana Power 3¾s, Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61. Portland General Electric 4½s dipped narorwly.

Bethlehem Steel 4¼s of 1960 dropped a point on news the company was considering a refunding operation for the issue. The company's 3¾s of 1946—Also considered for repayment — advanced fractionally.

Rails mostly sold a little higher, among them Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, New York Central 5s and Southern Railway 4s. December statements of several roads, including New York Central, showed substantial improvement in net operating income compared with the 1938 month. Southern Pacific 4½s and Missouri Pacific 5s of 1977F, were down a shade.

U. S. Treasury loans slipped a little in quiet trading. Denmark 5½s dropped more than a point in the foreign list.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Fairbanks Morse & Co.	25c	.. Mar. 1	Feb. 10	
Lincoln Stores Inc.	25c	.. Jan. 26	Jan. 23	
Manufac Cas Ins	10c	.. Feb. 15	Feb. 1	
Revere (Paul) Fire Ins	5c	.. Feb. 1	Jan. 23	
Community Pub Ser Co	Stock 30%			
United Shoe Mach Corp	Special $1.50	.. Feb. 14	Jan. 30	
Un Gas Corp $7 pf.	Accumulated $2.25	.. Mar. 1	Feb. 7	
Armstng Cork Co	Interim 25c	.. Mar. 1	Feb. 6	
Can Wire & Cable "B"	25c	.. Mar. 15	Feb. 29	
Ingersoll-Rand	Irregular $1	.. Mar. 1	Feb. 5	
Nat Bear Metals	25c	.. Mar. 1	Feb. 16	
Otis Elevator Co	15c	.. Mar. 20	Feb. 23	
Am Gen Corp $3 pf	Regular 75c Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	
Am Gen Corp	$2.50			
pf	62½c Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	
Am Gen Corp $2 pf	50c Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	
Armstrong Cork Co	So			
pf		.. Mar. 15	Mar. 1	
Brewing Corp of Am	10c Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1	
Byron Jackson Co	25c	.. Feb. 15	Jan. 20	
Can Wire & Cable "A"	$1.62½ Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 29	
Can Wire & Cable "A"	$1 Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 29	
Can Wire & Cable "A"	$1 Q	June 15	May 31	
Can Wire & Cable "A"	$1 Q	Sept. 15	Aug. 31	
Chi, W & F Coal Co. 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 30	
City Ice & Fuel pf.	$1.50 Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	
Con Power Co	62½c Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	
Consol Paper Co	62½c	.. Mar. 1	Feb. 15	
Diem & Wing Paper Co. 5% pf.	25c	.. Mar. 1	Feb. 19	
Fairb Morse & Co	$1.25 Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	
Freeport Sulphur	25c Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	
Gen Metals Corp	25c Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 16	
Hamilton Watch	25c	S Feb. 15	Jan. 30	
Hammermill Pa	25c	.. Mar. 15	Mar. 1	
pf	$1.25 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	
Liggett & Myers Tob B	$1	.. Mar. 1	Feb. 13	
Ligg't & Myers Tob B	$1	.. Mar. 1	Feb. 13	
Lindsay Lt & Chem	15c	.. Feb. 15	Feb. 3	
Loblaw Groceterias, Inc.	20c	.. Mar. 1	Feb. 9	
Loblaw Grocet's Ltd "A & B"	25c Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	
Luzerne County Gas & Elec Corp $7 1st pf	$1.75 Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	
Luzerne County Gas & Elec Corp $6 1st pf	$1.50 Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	
Madison Sq Gardn	25c Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	
Manufacturers Cas Ins	25c Q	Feb. 29	Feb. 16	
Maryland Fund	40c Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	
Nat Automot'e Fibres pf	10c ..	Mar. 15	Feb. 29	
Okonite Co	15c Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	
Okonite 6% pf	50c ..	Feb. 1	Jan. 23	
Otis Eley Co 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 16	
Pacific Fire Ins	$1.50 Q	Mar. 20	Feb. 23	
Parker (S C) & Co Ins "A"	$1.50 Q	Feb. 10	Feb. 2	
Parker (S C & Co) pf	50c Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	
Pelham Hall Co V T C	10c Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	
Phoenix Accpt Corp "A"	10c Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	
Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter	12½c Q	May 15	May 4	
Princeton Water	10c Q	Feb. 20	Feb. 1	
Regent Co V.T.G.	$1 Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	
Revere (Paul) Fire Ins	60c ..	Feb. 1	Jan. 23	
Saco Lowell Shops	25c ..	Feb. 20	Feb. 13	
Saco Lowell Shops pf "A"	25c Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 7	
Safeway Steel Scaffolds Co	10c Q	Feb. 20	Feb. 10	
Security Ins Co (New Haven)	35c Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 19	
Stand Oil of Ohio	25c Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20	
Do pf	$1.25 Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 30	
Tampa Elec Co	56c Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	
Do pf	$1.75 Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	
Texas Pac Coal & Oil	10c Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 8	
Third Natl Bk & Tr Scranton	45c Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 3	
Do	45c Q	May 15	May 4	
United Biscuit Co	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 13	
Do pf	$1.75 Q	May 1	Apr. 16	
Webster & Atlas Natl Bk	$1 S	Jan. 31	Jan. 26	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71⅛	53	Abbott (1.60a)	4	69¾	69½	69½	
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	1	48½	48½	48½	Jan 12
11½	6½	Adams Ex (¾g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
35	19	Adam-Mill (1)	6	21¾	21	21	Jan 16
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	8	52⅝	51¾	52⅛	+ ⅛
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	Jan 23
10	6¼	AlaskaJun (.15e)	3	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
2	⅜	Allegh any Corp	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	
18	4½	Allegh pf xw	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jan 25
20½	5¾	Allegh pf $30 ww	8	12	11¾	11¾	Jan 25
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	15	15	15	Jan 25
28¼	14	Alleg-L Stl(1½g)	16	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ⅛
117⅛	6¾	Allen Indus (1g)	4	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	Jan 23
200½	151⅜	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	3	173¾	173½	173½	+ ½
147⅞	10	Allied Kid (⅛)	2	13	13	13	—1
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	6	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	10	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf ($)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Jan 22
46¾	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	9	37¾	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅜
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	9	2¼	2¼	2¼	
21	12	Amal Leather pf	1	16½	16½	16½	
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	6	54	54	54	+ ⅜
47	16¾	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	3	20	20	20	Jan 24
17¾	9¾	Am Airlines	22	49⅜	47¾	49⅜	+1⅜
8	3½	Am Bank Note	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Jan 25
57¾	31¾	Am Bosch	1	6	6	6	Jan 25
116½	83¼	Am Br Sh (1a)	1	40	40	40	Jan 25
179	150	Am Can (4)	17	115¾	115	115¾	—1⅜
40¼	16¼	Am Can pf (7)	7	175½	175	175	+ ⅜
64	30¼	Am Car & Fdy	6	26¼	26	26	— ¼
25½	13½	Am Car pf	4	45	44½	45	+2
115⅛	100	Am Ch & C(.40e)	8	21¾	21⅜	21¾	— ⅛
133	109½	Am Ch & Cpf(5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec24
8¾	5	Am Chicle (4a)	3	133¾	133⅛	133⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	5½	Am Colorotype	3	6½	6⅜	6½	Jan 24
18¼	6¼	Am Com Alco	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Am Crystal Sug	4	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Am Encaus Til	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅝	1⅞	Am European	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
25⅛	10	Am & For Pow	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
30⅝	12¼	Am-& F P $6 pf	3	20	19¾	19¾	—1⅜
9¾	5	Am & F P $7 pf	5	25	23¾	23¾	— ½
33	12	Am & F P 2 pf	8	6	5½	5½	— ⅞
8	2⅞	Am Haw SS (1a)	6	32	32	32	
43½	25⅝	Am Hide & Lea	2	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
60	41¾	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	Jan 22
3⅛	1⅜	AmHome(2.40a)	11	58½	58	58½	Jan 25
25	14½	Am Ice	4	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
9	3¾	Am Ice pf	4	28¾	28	28¾	+ ¾
42	26½	Am Internat'l	2	5½	5½	5½	
30⅜	13	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	40½	40½	40½	Jan 24
79½	41	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	Jan 23
15¾	11	Am Locomo've	2	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Am Locomot pf	5	55	54¾	54¾	Jan 24
40⅛	22⅝	Am M & F (.80)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
124½	112	Am M & Metal	4	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	Jan 24
7	3⅝	Am Metal (½e)	10	23¼	23¼	23¼	
58⅞	32	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119	119	119	Jan 22
49	28	Am Power & Lt	135	4½	4	4	— ¼
18⅜	8½	AmP&L$6(1⅛k)	12	56¼	54	54	—3
22¾	11⅞	APL 5pf (.933⅓k)	17	47½	44½	44½	—2⅛
80¼	50	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	26	97⅛	93¾	97⅛	+ ¼
15⅜	10¾	Am Roll Mill	5	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
20	9	Am RM pf(1¼k)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	+ ¼
63	35½	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jan 25
144	127½	Am Seat (½g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jan 25
69	59½	Am Sm&R (⅛e)	21	49	48¾	48⅞	+ ⅛
41	20⅛	Am S & R pf (7)	1	145⅝	145⅝	145⅝	+ ⅛
14½	8¼	Am Snuff (3a)	1	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	9	Am Steel Fdrs	4	28	27½	27½	— ⅜
34½	15¼	Am Stores (½g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ¼
98	75⅛	Am Stove (¼e)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jan 17
18½	13⅞	Am Sugar Ref	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
171¼	148	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	89	89	89	Jan 25
87½	73	Am Sum Tob(1)	2	15	15	15	Jan 24
89¾	75¼	Am T & T (9)	9	171⅜	170½	170¾	— ¼
153¼	132	Am Tobacco (5)	6	87½	87	87½	
8⅜	4⅛	Am Tob B (5)	9	89⅜	89	89	
14⅝	8⅛	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	— ⅜
96	78	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
15¼	3⅝	Am Water Wks	10	11	10½	10⅜	— ⅛
64¾	28¾	Am W W pf (6)	2	96	96	96	+ ¼
12	4	Am Woolen	3	8½	8	8	Jan 25
48	24	Am Wool pf(3k)	2	44¼	43¾	43¾	— ⅜
40	20¾	Am Zinc L & S	3	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	Jan 25
46	35	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43½	43½	43½	Jan 11
27⅝	13½	Anaconda (1¼g)	21	27⅜	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
21	8¾	Anacon W & C	1	36	36	36	Jan 19
4	1½	Anchor H (.70g)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	Jan 25
37	21	Andes Cop (¾g)	3	13	13	13	Jan 4
105	97	A P W Paper	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—1⅛
8¾	3⅝	Arc D-M (1.10g)	1	32	32	32	Jan 25
60	33¾	Arm Del pf (7)	2	108½	108½	108½	+1
65	50	Armour Ill	17	5½	5¼	5⅜	
58	51¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
13	7½	Armour Ill pf	1	58½	58½	58½	Jan 4
10½	5⅜	Arm Cork (2g)	3	39¼	39	39¼	+ ¼
16	7	Arnold C (¼e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅝	Artloom Corp	4	9	9	9	Jan 25
78¾	70	Assd Dry Goods	4	8	7⅞	8	— ¼
81	41	As DG 2pf(99¾k)	1	77½	76½	76½	Jan 17
38	30	Associates I (2)	1	73	73	73	Jan 23
42⅞	21	Atcn T & S F	1	38	38	38	Jan 20
71	49¾	AT&SF pf (2½e)	15	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	
26¾	9¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	2	16	16	16	Jan 9
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	2	15¼	15	15	Jan 19
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	36	21¼	21	21	— ⅜
9⅝	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	1	110	110	110	Jan 25
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf ($)	9	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	65¼	65¼	65¼	Jan 25
5⅜	4½	Auburn Auto	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jan 15
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
9⅜	3⅛	Aviation Corp	4	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
			61	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	

B

21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	12	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	
8¾	3⅝	Balt & Ohio	9	5½	5⅛	5½	
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
30½	11½	Bangor & Ar	2	13	13	13	
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼e)	4	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅜
13	6	Barker Br (¼g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jan 24
19½	11⅜	Barnsdall (.15e)	3	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
26⅜	15½	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	2	27⅜	27¼	27¼	
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	28⅜	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
107½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Jan 10
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	3	127	126¾	127	Jan 25
9⅜	7¼	Beld-He (.72½g)	2	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ¼
73⅝	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	Dec27
33¾	16⅜	BendixAv(1½g)	37	30⅞	30	30¼	
22½	17⅞	Ben Ind (1.85g)	5	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
56	48⅜	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	Jan 20
57½	52	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅜
100	80¼	Beth Stl (11.25)	57	146⅜	137⅛	138⅝	— 1⅜
120⅝	99¼	Beth S 5%pf (7)	87	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+2⅜
32¾	15⅝	Bigelow-S (1g)	2	32	32	32	+1
24½	14	Black&Deck (1)	2	20½	20	20½	Jan 24
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
36½	13¾	Bliss & L (2½g)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Jan 23
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	34	25	24	24½	+ ¼
28½	16	Bohn A&B (1)	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
24	12½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
22	16½	Borden C (1.40g)	25	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (1a)	11	24¼	24	24⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
34¾	19½	Bower R B (3)	3	32⅞	32½	32½	+ ½
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	7	11¼	11¼	11¼	
31⅞	16¼	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	13	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
41	31	Briggs&Stra (3)	4	39½	39½	39½	Jan 25
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	4	52¾	52½	52½	Jan 25
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 23
14¼	5⅜	Bkly & Q Tr pf	5	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¾
13¾	11	Bkly & Q T pf ct	3	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¾
15½	7¾	Bkly-Man Tr	48	15⅜	14⅝	14⅝	—1
50⅞	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	8	54⅛	51	51	—3
50	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	7	53	49¾	49¾	—3
30½	13⅜	Bkly Un G (1½g)	2	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	1	35	35	35	Jan 16
25¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	3	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
13½	7	Bucyr-Erie(½g)	8	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
8	4	Budd Mfg	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
30	15½	Budd Wheel	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
6¼	3	Bullard Co (¼g)	4	22	21¾	22	
20⅜	11⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	29	29	29	
18¾	11	Burling Mill (1a)	11	20⅝	20⅜	20½	— ⅜
7¾	1	Burr Ad M(.10e)	6	12½	12	12½	
9⅞	5¾	Bush Terminal	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
23¾	18⅞	Butler Br (.30g)	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
6¼	2½	But Bros pf(1½)	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jan 23
16⅜	7	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
17⅞	11¼	Byers (AM) Co	12	12½	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
		Byron Jack (1)	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛

C

30	13¼	Calif Packing	3	25	24¾	25	
53	48⅜	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	Jan 16
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅝	1½	1½	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼e)	1	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.40e)	5	14	14	14	+ ⅛
28	12	Can Dry (½g)	11	18⅜	18	18¼	+ ⅛
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	18	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills(2¼g))	3	39	39	39	—1¼
8	4½	Capital Ad A	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅜
33	13⅞	Carpent (1.30g)	1	24	23½	23½	Jan 24
4	2⅜	Car&Gen (.025e)	2	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅜
64½	38½	Case (JI) Co	4	71½	71	71	— ¼
30¼	13⅜	Catepil Tract(2)	2	52¼	52¼	52¼	— ¼
19½	7⅞	Celanese (½g)	12	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ¼
30½	8⅛	Celotex Corp	3	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
12¼	3⅜	Cent RR NJ	5	27½	27½	27½	
53	41¾	Cent Viol St(4g)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jan 23
2	1⅛	Century R M	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 25
14¼	5⅜	Century Rt M	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jan 15
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(1e)	2	38	38	38	Jan 10
13	5¼	Cert-teed Prod	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
22½	18	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	19⅝	19½	19½	Jan 25
30	17	Cham P&F(.70g)	1	23½	23½	23½	
21½	6⅜	Checker Cab	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅜

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
47¼	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	15	40¼	39⅝	39⅞	— ¼
95⅛	85⅜	Ches & O pf (4)	2	95⅞	95¾	95⅞	
29⅛	3⅝	Ches Corp	4	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Jan 19
3⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
4⅜	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	1	1	1	Jan 25
14	9½	Chi Great W pf	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
⅞	⅛	Chi Mail Or	3	10	10	10	— ⅛
1⅝	⅛	Chi M St P&P	20	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 23
20¼	10	Chi M S P&P pf	1	½	½	½	
39½	30⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	4	13¼	13	13⅛	Jan 25
50¼	44	Chi PT ev pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Jan 25
⅞	⅛	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	49¾	49	49¾	+ ⅜
1⅝	⅜	Chi Rock Is & P	2	¼	¼	¼	Jan 25
1⅞	½	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 19
9⅝	7½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 23
15¼	10	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	9	9	Jan 9
13½	4⅝	Childs Co	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
94⅜	53⅜	Chrysler (5g)	29	84½	83½	83¾	+ ⅛
14⅞	9	City I & F (1.20)	34	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	Jan 18
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	5	29½	29	29	Jan 25
39	20½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	5	38¼	38	38¼	
60⅛	34⅜	Climax M (1.20a)	9	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	— ⅛
38	21¾	Cluett P (2¾g)	37	39½	38⅝	39¼	+1
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	1	120	120	120	
62½	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61½	61½	61½	Jan 18
18	11⅜	Colgate-P (⅝)	25	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	Jan 24
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	2	34	33½	33½	— ¾
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	2	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
25⅜	14	Col Br A (1½g)	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
25¼	14	Col Br B (1½g)	3	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅜
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	33	23⅞	23⅞	24	+ ⅜
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	89⅞	89⅝	89⅞	+ ⅜
15⅝	6¼	Colum Pic vtc	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	Jan 25
30½	15½	Col P pf (2¾)	1	22½	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
96	73	Col Carb (4½g)	2	89½	89	89	Jan 25
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	5	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
109⅝	98½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	105½	105½	105½	— ½
60

Commerce and Finance

O'Mahoney Says Federal Control Over Insurance Not Desired

Business and Industry

Chile Collects Less in '39 For Foreign Debts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — The total revenue collected for the foreign debt in 1939 was $9,456,203, as compared with $14,135,573 in 1938, which was the highest amount since resumption of the service, on a reduced scale, in 1935.

The Amortisation Bank, which is responsible for debt services, announced revenue details as follows:

State profits from nitrate	$2,979,512
Income taxes on copper companies	6,346,008
Duty on oil imported for the nitrate industry	65,810
Duty on oil imported for the copper industry	62,872

As is customary, 50 per cent of the total, $9,456,203, goes toward interest, so that payment has been made at the rate of $1,525 per $100 (nominal), £1-10-.5.4 per £100 and 1,525 per 100 Swiss francs. With the remaining 50 per cent, bonds have been redeemed to a nominal value of $5,882,000, £120,560 and 228,000 Swiss francs, leaving a balance for similar operations for the present year.

The foreign debt stands today at $176,424,000, £27,763,571 and 108,994,000 Swiss francs. Now that American bondholders have accepted the modified service, there is virtually universal adherence, and Chileans consider it represents the maximum of their debt servicing effort, to limit payments to the capacity of their principal export industries.

Periodical criticism emanates from overseas against the clause in the law allocating half the revenue to redemption. It is alleged that the Chilean Government is thereby taking advantage of its own default, by buying up the bonds at depreciated market rates. In five years' operation of the law, the foreign debt has been reduced from approximately $450,000,000 to slightly more than $300,000,000.

On the other hand, foreign bondholders should be relieved by the maintenance of the law, with all its limitations, in face of the demand for suspension by supporters of the Popular Front regime. A campaign for another moratorium gathered force with the economic effects of the earthquake and the war, but it has since declined.

U. S. Steel Makes Entry Into The Open Ore Market

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The United States Steel Corporation said negotiations were under way for the sale of a "substantial" tonnage of iron ore to the Ford Motor Company, marking "Big Steel's" entry into the open ore market.

A spokesman characterized the proposed sale as "a departure from recent practice," explaining that the corporation's ore mining subsidiary, the Oliver Iron Mining Company, normally produced ore only for other steel producing subsidiaries of the corporation or, to less extent, for other steel companies for blending purposes.

Price of the ore involved was not disclosed but the Post-Gazette said, in commenting on the sale, that "interest in the Ford purchase was intensified by reports in Cleveland the center of the ore industry, that the transaction involved a large supply at a price below that charged steel companies compelled to buy ore."

The Oliver Mining Company recently placed an advertisement in a Duluth, Minn., mining publication, offering iron ore for sale, an action which the Post-Gazette interpereted as an indication that the steel corporation, previously not a factor in the ore trade, might be willing to make additional sales and eventually might turn to the "business of selling other forms of raw materials used in the steel industry."

Auto Output Still Well Above 1939

DETROIT (AP) — Automotive News, in its weekly survey of the motorcar industry, placed output volume for the week ended Jan. 27 at 104,242 units. Assemblies last week totaled 103,154 and this week a year ago they aggregated 91,834 vehicles, the trade publication said.

It added that Packard had resumed final assemblies after a week's inventory, but that Willys-Overland plants were inactive and that Pontiac and Oldsmobile had reduced their work-week to four days.

National Wool Growers Elect Wardlaw President

CASPER, Wyo. (AP)—C. B. Wardlaw of Del Rio, Texas, was the only candidate named by the convention nominating committee for President of the National Wool Growers Association.

The retiring national president is R. C. Rich, Burley, Idaho.

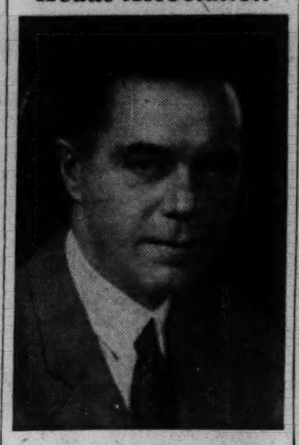
The nominating committee recommended elevation of Sylcan J. Pauly of Deer Lodge, Mont., from Second Vice-President to First Vice-President.

Loans to Brokers Drop $11,000,000 Jan. 24 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $487,000,000.

The week ended Jan. 24 and the total represented a decrease of $11,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $681,000,000.

Heads Association



Francis A. Bonner

Elected Chairman of the Board of Governors of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. He is Vice-President, Secretary, and Director of Blair, Bonner & Co., Chicago. Mr. Bonner entered the investment banking field in 1918 with Lee, Higginson & Co. in Chicago, following some years in newspaper work. He has been on the Board of Governors of the Investment Bankers Association of America.

Wool Men Refuse To Endorse U. S. Grants to Growers

CASPER, Wyo., (AP)—The National Wool Growers Association refused to endorse grants to growers under the federal range conservation program. Foes of the Federal policy called it "a dole."

"We should be ashamed of accepting doles. When we do we sell our independence,' declared James Laidlow of Bliss, Idaho, a leader in the unexpected opposition to the endorsement offered by the resolutions committee to the association's 75th annual convention.

The endorsement resolution was defeated 124 to 115.

Twenty other resolutions, including a condemnation of reciprocal trade agreements, were approved unanimously.

Mac Hoke, President of the Oregon Wool Growers Association, defended the resolution approving "the efforts being made by the agricultural range programs to assist operators in the conservation of private range lands."

"I don't consider that we are accepting a dole," Mr. Hoke shouted, during the angry debate.

"There isn't a one here who hasn't been willing to accept other government aid. And why should we object to a program which would spend $6,000,000 for our benefit?

"The program which would provide revenue to conserve our ranges is the most constructive feature of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration."

The association elected C. B. Wardlaw, Del Rio, Texas, as President and named Sylvan J. Pauly, Deer Lodge, Mont., First Vice-President.

Engineering Awards 34 P. C. Under 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the week ended Tuesday totaled $32,678,000, a decrease of 21 per cent from the previous week and 34 per cent below a year ago, Engineering News-Record reported.

Private awards, which had been showing encouraging gains ever since last fall, were down 16 per cent from the week before and were 32 per cent less than last year.

Public construction continued to taper off with a decline of 23 per cent from the previous week and 35 per cent from a year ago.

Comparisons follow:

	Last Wk.	Prev. Wk.	Year Ago
Private	$9,142,000	$10,852,000	$13,368,000
State, municipal	18,151,000	27,440,000	32,137,000
Federal	5,385,000	3,169,000	3,978,000
Total	32,678,000	41,461,000	49,483,000

New Haven Cuts Deficit Sharply in Past Year

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad reported a deficit of $2,914,114 for the past year as compared to the 1938 deficit of $11,623,193.

The road, which is in the process of reorganization, achieved a net income in December for the fourth successive month, the report said. The net income of $310,312 compared with a deficit of $84,925 in December, 1938.

The road's operating expensse increased $1,661,040, or 2.8 per cent, in 1939 over the 1938 expense figures which it said were "abnormal" because of costs incurred due to hurricane and flood conditions.

The 1939 gross revenue increased 14.1 per cent over 1938, freight revenue was up 22.5 per cent and passenger revenue up 4 per cent.

Railroad Pays First Dividend Since 1931

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — The board of directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway declared a dividend of $1 a share, the first offered by the company since Aug. 3, 1931.

Amounting to $256,000, the dividend was authorized to be paid Feb. 26 to stockholders of record as of Feb. 10, 1940.

The board's action came after it had heard President Fitzgerald Hall report that net corporate income for 1939 was $618,667, an increase of $476,372 over 1938's profit.

U. S. Control Of Insurance Aim Disavowed

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D), Wyoming, chairman of the Monopoly Committee, has denounced as "utterly fantastic" any idea that an aim of the committee was to enable the Government to dominate the reserves of American insurance companies.

He said a suggestion that such was the committee's purpose had been made in a pamphlet published by the American Life Convention, with offices in Chicago.

Replying to a complaint against the manner in which the committee has conducted its investigation, Senator O'Mahoney said that he would seek to give the insurance business an opportunity to present "its own story in its own way."

At the same time he reiterated previous public statements that "the only purpose of the committee has been to make an objective study of our economic system."

"Suspicions and fears" as to what the committee might do with respect to life insurance, Senator O'Mahoney said in a letter replying to questions by Chairman Taylor (D), Colorado, of the House Appropriation Committee, had been engendered by a memorandum recently distributed to the industry by Col. C. B. Robbins, manager and general counsel of the American Life Convention.

Making public his letter to Mr. Taylor, Senator O'Mahoney also made public a letter which he said accompanied the Life Convention's pamphlet. The letter said:

"It was thought advisable to warn them (members of Congress) of the desire of some members of the Temporary National Economic Committee for Federal supervision of all life insurance together with the taking over by the Government of industrial insurance and merging it with the Social Security System."

The convention letter also implied, Senator O'Mahoney said, that it was the purpose of the committee or some of its members to abolish the agency system of selling life insurance.

"No member of the committee, or of its staff," Senator O'Mahoney wrote Mr. Taylor, "has ever intimated to me that the Government should take over industrial insurance, nor has any suggestion ever been made to me by any person associated with this committee that industrial insurance should be merged with the Social Security System.

"With respect to the allegation that this committee wants to undermine the agency system, I am glad to be able to assure you that there is not the slightest foundation for any such report." Senator O'Mahoney also took issue with contentions that the insurance business "has been subjected to an injurious and unfair attack."

Du Pont Sees Need For Less Law Making To Help Prosperity

DETROIT (AP)—Henry B. du pont, Vice-President of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, said in an address here that technological advance and the removal of uncertainties imposed by the Government are twin keys to prosperity in the coming decade.

Asserting that "the industrial record" disproves the contention of many "prophets of gloom" that technological advances are responsible for curtailed employment, Mr. du Pont told the Michigan Manufacturers' Association:

"Not a holiday from science, but a holiday from law-making is a dominant requirement for prosperity and full employment as America faces the 40's Give business that much and the long desired 'better times' will become a solid reality in this new decade."

Mr. du Pont said that "American factories in 1937, prior to enactment of the wage and hours law employed 300,000 persons more than in 1929. The service industries employed 400,000 more. In short, where technology made its greatest strides, employment made its most pronounced gains."

Nash-Kelvinator Shows Profit in Last Quarter

DETROIT (AP) — Nash-Kelvinator Corporation reported for the final three months of 1939, net profits of $22,998 after income tax and normal provision for depreciation and other expenses. The figures compare with a loss of $1,579,703 for the similar quarter of the preceding year.

Shipments of Nash automobiles for the final quarter of 1939 were given as 17,827 units compared with 12,815 for the same period of 1938.

The report gave no figures for the refrigerator division of the corporation beyond stating the quarter "showed a seasonal loss as has been customary."

Phillips Petroleum Net In '39 Equals $2.20 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Phillips Petroleum Co. earned about $2.20 a share in 1939, Frank Phillips, president, estimated. This compared with $2.03 a share in 1938.

"Indications are," Mr. Phillips added, "that the company's earnings for the first quarter of 1940 will exceed those of a year ago.

"Fundamental factors point to a very satisfactory year in 1940 and it does not seem probable that the industry will destroy its own opportunities through an unjustified accumulation of finished gasoline and crude oil stocks.

Retail Super Markets' Amazing Growth a Recent Phenomenon

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The astonishing growth of the super market in retail distribution in recent years is indicated in a "Survey of the Super Market During the Past Year: Reviewing 1939," in the January issue of "Super Market Merchandizing."

While retail trade news in recent years has been largely the story of the embattled independents' efforts by one legal means or another to curb the chains, a new and apparently quite as powerful enemy has risen in their midst—and one which threatens them not only in straight-out price competition, but also in the political arena, particularly in the struggle over the rapidly spreading "unfair sales" legislation, the modernized version of the old grocers' NRA code.

Movement Began in 1936

The life of the super market movement has been short, spectacular, and adventurous. It got under way in 1936, just as the independents were beginning widespread organization of voluntary chains to meet the private chains on their own price ground, and were making decided political gains through enactment of the Robinson-Patman Act, the Miller-Tydings Act facilitating the spread of resale-price - maintenance legislation ("fair trade practices acts"), growing punitive chain store taxation, and through the newly fashionable minimum-mark-up legislation ("unfair sales acts").

The first supers were a depression product, housed in abandoned factories and garages, and made no pretense of service except that of lowest possible price. A super market is now defined as a "highly departmentized establishment with adequate parking space, dealing in foods and other household merchandize, either wholly owned or with some of the departments leased out to concessionnaires, doing a minimum of $250,000 annually. The grocery department, however, is operated on a self-service basis."

The newcomers were regarded as temporary expedients with no economic foundation and destined to high mortality. But, instead, they apparently took with the public, on the basis not only of price but of self-service shopping, with its leisurely manner, absence of clerk interference, and large variety and choice.

Super markets began on the Pacific Coast, due to its open air possibilities, and as far back as 1932 there were 300 out there. By 1936 there were 1,200 in the country, still mostly on the Coast. Now there are about 4,800. of which 1,400 are in California, and mortality has been very low.

Supers' Costs Lower

The supers didn't stay in the old makeshift quarters. There has been a very large increase in the average investment, and operators are now putting up large permanent buildings especially planned for mass merchandising with the finest of equipment and fixtures, air conditioning, etc.

The super market concentrates under one roof the volume of about five or ten chain store neighborhood units. Major economies are attributed to large volume under one roof, rapid turnover and low overhead. The super market people claim that operating costs run about 13 per cent against 19 to 21 per cent for chains and 22 to 25 per cent for independents.

Characteristic means of combatting the supers are already being taken. The chains have not only widely adopted the self-service idea themselves but have gone into super market operation on their own. Independents have tried the self-service method, and have also begun trying to impose punitive legislation on the supers.

The average super's business is about 50 per cent groceries, 20 per cent meats, 15 per cent produce, and the rest in bakery, drug, tobacco, candy, delicatessen, lunch, and dairy sales, and while some stick closely to the groceries and meat an increasing proportion are widening the nature of their sales by opening new departments to tap the stream of consumers passing through their stores.

Growth of "Supers"

Nobody knows the total volume of super sales. The nation's total food sales are estimated at around $10,000,000,000. The super markets are estimated to be already getting about 15 per cent of this, or about $1,500,000,000, of which $1,250,000,000 is in independent supers and $250,000,000 from chain-owned supers. This 15 per cent is half or more of the estimated 25 to 30 per cent of the national food sales credited to the chains. This means that in four years the supers have eaten into the independent business (or developed new business of their own) to the extent of at least half of what the chains have done in an entire generation.

The supers appear to be tough political customers for the independents. They not only advertise heavily but they apparently intend to meet the expected political assault before it starts, instead of waiting for it as some of the chains did; and they apparently have a chance to avoid rousing the endemic antagonism which the very size of the chains arouses in a part of the public.

An instance of the supers' political skill in open country fighting appeared recently in Connecticut. The state has an "unfair sales" or minimum retail mark-up law, and a Bridgeport super market tested it with some sales offered at a less-than-legal market markup. Came the plea for injunction and the super appealed to the public in broadside advertising. Professor Fred Fairchild of Yale argued in court for the defendant super, and the plaintiffs dropped the case.

Radios, 'Talkies' No Bar to Home Music Making; Piano Sales at Peak

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Piano sales figures continue to prove that those who thought radio and talking pictures would turn folks away from making their own music, were wrong. In fact they were more wrong in 1939 than ever before, for piano sales are at an all-time peak, at least there were more sold last year than during the 15 years that such records have been kept, according to the National Piano Manufacturers Association.

The total of 114,043 shipped was 27 per cent better than in 1938, and even 7 per cent ahead of 1937, which was a good year. In comparison with the worst year for piano sales, 1932, the current figure is ahead by 318 per cent.

December last year was the busiest piano December in many years. It was even 30 per cent ahead of 1937. And unfilled orders carried over into the new year added up to 34 per cent more than the previous year.

One reason for the increase is the development of pianos to fit the smaller homes, but more directly responsible is the widespread increase in public interest in music. The radio and talkies, instead of satisfying the desire for music, have simply inspired more, it seems. Then too, there is more music training in the schools, due largely to the influence of the radio. Estimates show that more children are taking piano lessons today than ever before.

Bank Clearings Slightly Above 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Check clearances in 22 leading cities in the week ended January 24, topped a year ago by a slight margin, but dropped sharply from the week preceding, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The latest total of $5,109,814,000 was three-tenths of 1 per cent more than $5,094,547,000 a year ago, but was $696,484,000 less than a week earlier.

New York clearings of $2,980,019,000 represented a decline of 5.3 per cent from $3,145,801,000 in the like 1939 week. Volume at outside centers amounted to $2,129,795,000, up 9.3 per cent from $1,948,746,000 a year ago.

At cities other than New York declines from the comparable 1939 week were posted for Pittsburgh, Omaha, and Kansas City. Outstanding gains included Baltimore 20 per cent, Cleveland 19, Seattle 18.3, Detroit 14.9, Philadelphia 14.7, and Minneapolis 12.

Chicago clearances totaled $309,008,000, or 13.9 more than the $271,200,000 in 1939.

ABA Starts Department To Aid Installment Credit

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Bankers Association has announced establishment of a consumer credit department to serve the several thousand member banks engaged in the extension of instalment loans to the public.

Walter B. French, a marine in the World War and recently vice president of The Trust Company of New Jersey, Jersey City, N. J., will direct the department.

Missouri Fire Insurance Rate Case Report Filed

KANSAS CITY (AP)—Paul V. Barnett, special master appointed by a federal court to investigate the compromise of the $9,000,000 Missouri fire insurance rate case, filed a report of 679 pages, as instructed, he made no findings of fact or conclusions of law.

The report is a digest of 2,100 pages of testimony. Mr. Barnett offered no recommendations to Circuit Judge Kimbrough Stone and District Judges Albert L. Reeves and Merrill E. Otis.

They reopened the case after Tom Pendergast and R. Emmett O'Malley, former State Insurance Superintendent, pleaded guilty to income tax dodging on funds paid them to end in 1938 the long litigation. The Government charged Mr. Pendergast got $315,000 for his influence and Mr. O'Malley $62,500. Both are serving prison terms at Leavenworth.

Bank of England Statement

LONDON (AP)—Bank of England statement as of Jan. 24 showed (in thousands of pounds):

Circulation 522,781, decrease 4,658; bullion 1,013, decrease 27; reserves 58,222, increase 4,631; public deposits 56,687, increase 19,909; private deposits 123,151, decrease 31,003; government securities 112,291, decrease 4,905; other securities 27,330, decrease 1,189; ratio of reserve to liabilities 32.3 per cent compared with 29.5 last week; bank rate 2 per cent.

Beth. Steel Net Largest In 10 Years

NEW YORK (AP)—Bethlehem Steel Corp. announced net profit of $13,028,928 for the final three months of 1939, the largest for any quarter in 10 years.

The three months' earnings compare with $5,377,470 in the preceding quarter, and $3,658,160 in the final quarter of 1938.

After preferred dividend requirements, the profit equalled $3.74 a common share, compared with $1.10 a share in the preceding three months, and 56 cents in the corresponding 1938 period.

For the full year, the company earned $24,638,384, or $5.75 a common share, the best showing since 1937, and compared with $5,250,239, equal to 70 cents a share on the 5 per cent preferred stock and $4.92 a share on the 7 per cent preferred in 1938.

Eugene G. Grace, President, announced directors had voted to call and redeem on April 1 the 5 per cent $20 par value preferred shares, outstanding in the amount of $18,000,000 or $19,000,000.

The board declared a dividend of $1 a share on the common stock, the same amount as was paid last Dec. 1. Outside of the distributions voted Jan. 25 and paid last December, and the 50 cents per share paid last Sept. 13, there had been no disbursements on the common since 1937.

Regular dividends of $1.75 a share on the 7 per cent preferred of $100 par value, and 25 cents a share on the 5 per cent preferred were also authorized, payable April 1 to holders of March 1.

The common dividend is payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 9.

In announcing the call of the 5 per cent preferred issue, Mr. Grace said something more may be done later this year in revamping the corporation's corporate structure. He hinted the company was weighing refunding of one 4¼ per cent bond issue and another 3¾ per cent issue through sale of new securities bearing lower interest coupons.

Mr. Grace said new business this month was coming in a volume large enough to keep mills operating at around 50 per cent of capacity. He said he expected "good operations" during the remainder of the first quarter and part of the second, but beyond that he would not make a prediction.

Bethlehem plants currently are operating at around 91 per cent of capacity.

New business booked last year totaled $583,385,398, against $340,497,325 in 1938.

Orders on hand last Dec. 31 totaled $287,002,024, a new "peacetime" record high, against $162,774,713 a year earlier.

Nation's Idle Money Reaches New Peak

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve board announced that the idle money in the nation's banks had reached a new record high of $5,590,000,000—a potential credit base for $45,000,000,000 worth of loans.

The vast amounts of credit which could be extended from these stores of lendable excess reserves has caused the board several times in recent months to urge Congress to create special powers to combat the potential credit inflation.

The sum of idle money in the banks—technically the amount of money in the banks in excess of legal reserves to protect deposits—has increased nearly $2,000,000,000 in the last year alone, primarily because of foreign gold and capital shipments to the United States.

The new total announced for January 24 was $90,000,000 higher than a week ago because of such gold shipments.

Crushings of Flaxseed Increases in Quarter

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported crushings of flaxseed in the quarter ended Dec. 31 totaled 244,597 tons, producing 166,149,616 pounds of linseed oil, compared with 201,780 and 139,106,266 in the corresponding period a year ago, and 217,114 and 150,431,644 two years ago.

Stocks of flaxseed at mills Dec. 31 totaled 136,241 tons, compared with 66,894 a year ago, and 92,250 two years ago, and crushers' stocks of linseed oil were 105,783,088 pounds, compared with 107,085,837 and 154,281,806.

Bank of France Statement

PARIS (AP)—Bank of France statement as of Jan. 19 showed (in millions of francs):

Gold reserve 97,266, decrease 1; balances abroad 86, unchanged; discounted commercial bills—France 3,992, decrease 89; negotiable bills bought in France 6,359, increase 353; advances against securities 3,476, decrease 21; 30-day advances against government securities 286, decrease 187; temporary advances to state 35,222, decrease 1; circulation 151,725, decrease 667; total credit to current accounts 15,318, increase 422; ratio of gold to sight liabilities 58.23 per cent compared with 58.14 last week; bank rate 2 per cent.

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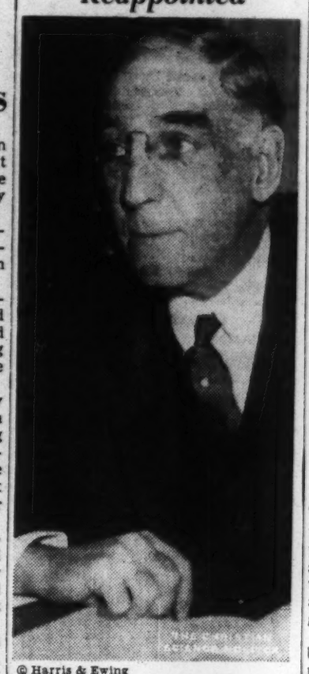

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Carroll Miller

Miller Given 7-Year Reappointment as A Member of the ICC

WASHINGTON (AP) — Carroll Miller, advocate of broad consolidations of railroads, received from President Roosevelt a seven-year reappointment as a member of the Interestate Commerce Commission.

A native of Richmond, Va., and a legal resident of Pittsburgh, Pa., Mr. Miller was nominated for a term ending Dec. 31, 1946. He was first appointed by President Roosevelt on June 13, 1933.

Mr. Miller often has urged consolidation of the nation's railroads into a single system or a few large systems.

"I believe that consolidations are necessary to the future welfare of the railroads, as well as the country," he commented in a recent decision.

"While prophesying, as we are compelled to do in regard to future earnings in these reorganizations, I have the temerity to predict that unless consolidations are made on a large scale, many, if not all, of the railroads will drift into government ownership."

Electric and Gas Issues During 1939 Total $879,031,600

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission made public a survey which showed that 90 issues of securities of electric and gas utilities in an aggregate principal amount of $879,031,600 were offered for sale last year. This compared with 58 issues in a total principal amount of $952,952,995 offered in 1938.

Bond offerings represented 46 issues amounting to $611,082,000. There were 25 note issues totaling $56,556,000, representing a sharp upswing in this type of financing. In the four years immediately preceding 1939, only 18 note issues were listed, the SEC reported.

U. S. Facilities Seen Ample For Shipbuilding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There are available 83 active shipbuilding ways of 300 feet, or more, in length, suitable for bulding seagoing vessels in the United States, according the National Council of American Shipbuilders, in a survey of privately owned shipbuilding facilties.

The survey also disclosed that there are in existing shipyards 37 additional ways in a partial state of dismantlement which could be made avalable readily for new construction if required to meet any national emergency need for ships.

Could Raise Capacity

Membership of the council includes approximately 80 per cent of the capacity of the country's privately owned shipyards. The survey, however, was extended by the council to non-member yards, as well as to those of its own organization.

The capacity of the 83 shipbuilding ways at present active is not less than 166 vessels of over 1,000,000 gross tons of average merchant cargo ships or tankers or their equivalent per year. Naval work is now in progress on some of these ways. This capacity readily could be increased approximately 50 per cent by conditioning the 37 inactive ways which are now in a partial state of dismantlement.

As to the size of the ships that can be constructed on the 83 active ways, 52 of these can accommodate ships of 500 feet and over in length, 21 can accommodate ships up to 500 feet and 10 ways can accommodate ships up to 400 feet.

Facilities Adequate

At present over 1,100,000 tons of seagoing commercial vessels are under construction in the private shipyards of the country, in addition to numerous smaller craft. Since the Maritime Commission began its work under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 it has awarded contracts directly or in co-operation with private owners for the construction of 141 seagoing commercial vessels.

It was pointed out at the National Council that the survey confirmed earlier statements that the shipbuilding facilities of this country are more than adequate to meet the Maritime Commission's announced building program of 50 ships a year over a 10-year period.

Plywood Resumes Dividends

NEW YORK (AP)—U. S. Plywood Corp. has resumed dividends on its common stock with a declaration of 30 cents a share, payable Jan. 31 to stock of record Jan. 29. Last previous payment was 12½ cents on April 25, 1938. Lawrence Ottinger, President, said directors hoped regular quarterly payments of 30 cents could be made if present business continues.

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Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

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Restore Gold Standard Is Burgess Plea

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 26 (AP)—W. Randolph Burgess, vice chairman of the board of the National City Bank, New York, suggested last night that the gold standard be restored. Speaking at a Connecticut Bankers Association meeting, he said he believed that returning gold to circulation would be a means of "restoring confidence in money and of making still more difficult in the future changes in its gold value." These changes, he added, had been made "more frequently for political than for sound economic reasons."

Mr. Burgess said a return to a fixed parity would make "overexpansion, the use of inflationary devices or long continuance of unbalanced budgets less easy" and would put the United States "into a much stronger position to advocate and assist in achieving that currency stability which is essential to trade."

Makes Three Suggestions

While believing that governmental management of money was here to stay, Mr. Burgess suggested three avenues of approach in remedying the situation; namely, limiting and simplification of management, improvement of management, and the support of money management by private interests. In regard to the first suggestion, he said:

"The first and most obvious move is to repeal some of the legislation for dealing with emergency conditions now past, which now have the double effect of confusing and complicating the problem of monetary management and of impending the restoration of confidence. Since a number of these laws provide for administration by the Treasury, as apart from the Federal Reserve, they divide authority for monetary policy between different arms of the government, with almost inevitable resulting confusion."

Mr. Burgess said, there was no longer need for power to issue unsecured greenbacks, adding that "there was never any sound economic reason for the silver legislation." He advocated the return to a fixed gold parity, supported by the free movement of gold, as a means of limiting the area of money management. Declaring that the power over reserve requirements needed much study. He said that in the face of enormous excess reserves the power to increase reserve requirements probably should be continued and enlarged.

Points Out Faults

As a means of improving the management of money, Mr. Burgess said that while the managers today were much more experienced than a few years ago, there were serious faults in the set-up. He pointed out that a reserve board member receives only $15,000 a year, with no retirement allowance, and must retire on completion of his 14-year term. Also, he said, good men often have been unavailable for the reserve board because not more than one may come from any Federal Reserve District.

He recalled that while the reserve board was required by law to provide for representation of financial, agricultural, and commercial interests, there was no requirement that every reserve board member must be experienced in finance. He suggested that the present system be strengthened by having the president of the Reserve Banks serve in rotation on the Reserve Board.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '43-'40 June	101.31	101.31	101.31
1 3⅜s '43-'41 Mch	104.6	104.6	104.6
10 3⅜s '47-'45	109.2	109.3	109.2
31 2s '50-'48	103.4	103.4	103.4
7 3½s '52-'49	111.26	111.26	111.26
1 2½s '53-'49	105.12	105.12	105.12
2 2½s '52-'50	105.19	105.19	105.19
2 2½s '54-'51	107.10	107.10	107.10
4 3s '55-'51	110.8	110.8	110.8
6 2¼s '53-'51	102.30	102.26	102.28
7 2¼s '60-'55	107.25	107.20	107.20
24 2¼s '59-'56	106.16	106.15	106.16
17 2¼s '65-'60	106.10	106.8	106.9

Home Owners Loan

12 2¼s '44-'42	104.18	104.18	104.18
2 1½s '47-'45	101.17	101.17	101.17

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Allied Strs 4½s '51	96¼	96¼	96¼
9 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103¼	103½	103¼
5 Am T & T 5½s '43			
108 19-32	108.5	108	19-32
6 Am T & T 3½s '66	108¼	108	108¼
31 Am T & T 3½s '61	108⅜	108	108⅜
1 Am T Fdr cv '50	105½	105½	105½
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	107	107	107
14 Arm Del 4s '55	101¼	101¼	101¼
245 AT&SF 4s '95	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	92¼	92	92
5 Atl & Birm 4s'33	15	15	15
2 A C Line 1st 4s'52	75¾	75¾	75¾
4 A C Line cit 4s'52	66½	66½	66½
3 A C Line 4½s'64	57⅞	57¾	57⅝
1 A C Line 5s'45	74	74	74
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s'48	40½	40½	40½
2 AubAuto cv 4¾s'39	48	48	48
9 B&O rfg 6s'95 ct	26⅝	26½	26½
5 B&O 1st 5s'48	67¼	67¼	67¼
3 B&O 1st 5s'48 ct	67	66¾	67
2 B&O rfg 5s'95	26	26	26
3 B&O rfg 5s'95 ct	25½	25¼	25¼
2 B&O 5s'96 F	26	26	26
1 B&O 5s'96 F ct	25½	25½	25½
11 B&O cv 4½s'60	16	16	16
3 B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
11 B&O 1st 4s'48	67¼	66¾	66¾
5 B&OPLE&WV 4'41 ct	55¾	55¾	55¾
4 B&O S W 5s'50 ct	44½	44½	44½
2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s'51	66½	66½	66½
1 Bell T Pa 5s'48 B	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
1 Bell T Pa 5s'60 C	132⅞	132⅞	132⅞
26 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	107	106⅝	107
6 Beth Stl 3¾s'65	105½	105½	105½
11 Beth Stl 3¼s'65	106	105½	106
11 Beth Stl 3¼s'65 ct	105¼	105	105⅛
64 Beth Stl 3½s'52	106	106	106
21 Beth Stl 3¼s'59	101¼	101	101⅛
11 Boston&Me 5s'67	44	44	44
3 Bost&Me 4¾s'61	43¾	43¾	43¾
10 Boston&Me 5s'55	44	43¾	43¾
5 Bkly City RR 5s'41	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 Bkly Edis 3½s'66	109½	109½	109½
125 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	86½	85¾	85¾
81 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66 ct	85	84	84
4 Bkly Qn C&SB cn 5'41	42½	42½	42½
4 Bkly Q C&SB cn 5'41 ct	40⅞	40½	40⅞
1 Bkly Q C&SB 1st 5'41	50	50	50
20 Bkly Un El 1st 5s'50	90¼	90	90
1 Bkly U Gas 5s'50	94	94	94
1 Bkly U Gas 5s'57B	105¾	105¾	105¾
12 Buf R&P 4½s '57	38⅛	38	38
2 Bush Term 4s '55	42¾	42¾	42¾
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	103¼	103	103¼
3 Can Sou 5s '62	84	84	84
5 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	103¼	103	103¼
21 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	104⅛	104⅜	104⅛
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	100	99⅝	100
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	100½	100¼	100¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100½	100½	100½
6 Can Nor 6½s '46	110½	110¼	110¼
3 Can Pac 4s perp	64½	64	64
2 Caro-C & O 6s '52	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Celotex 4½s '47ww	88	88	88
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s '59	2⅞	2¾	2¾
3 Cen New Eng 4s '61	45	44½	45
18 Cen Pac 5s '60	50	49½	50
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	66	66	66
1 Cen R R N J 5s '87	18	18	18
1 Certain-td 5s '57	77	77	77
4 C & O 4½s '92	124¾	124¾	124¾
4 C & O 3½s '96 D	98¾	98⅛	98⅜
2 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	14¾	14¾	14¾
4 CB & Q rfg 5s '71 A	87	86½	86½
6 CB & Q 4½s '77	80½	80	
13 CB & Q gen 4s '58	90¾	90½	90½
14 CB & Q 4s Ill '49	99¾	99½	99½
5 CB & W 4s Ill '49	97	97	97
3 CB & Q 3½s Ill '49	96	95⅝	96
17 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17⅝	17½	17⅝
13 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	17	16¾	16¾
12 Chic Gt West 4s '59	27	26¾	27
24 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7	6¾	7
26 CMSP & P adj 5s 2000	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
14 CM & SP 4½s '89 C	25	25	25
4 CM & SP 4½s '89 E	25	25	25
2 Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	8¾	8¾	8¾
36 Chi & NW cn 4½s '49	3½	3	3¼
8 Chi & NW 3½s '87	12¾	12¾	12¾
15 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	2¼	2⅛	2¼
6 CRI & P 4s '88	14⅛	13¾	14⅛
3 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
7 CRI & P rfg 5s '34 ct	5½	5	5
3 CSL & NO 3½s '51	67	67	67
10 Chi Un Sta 4s '63 D	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
19 Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63	106⅞	106¼	106¾
11 Chi & W Ind 4½s'62	92¼	92	92
11 Chi Gt W 4s '52	90¾	90¾	90¾
4 Childs Co 5s '43	50½	50	50⅛
4 Cin Gas & El 3¼s'66	108	108	108
4 CCC & St L 4½s'77	50¾	50¾	50¾
23 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	108¾	108½	108¾
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	80	80	80
2 Clev Un Ter 5½s '72	90¼	90¼	90¼
5 Clev Un Ter 5s '73	80¼	80	80¼
7 Col & So 4½s '80	32	31⅞	31⅞
1 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Columbia G 5s '52 May	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3 Columbia G 5s 1961	104¼	104¼	104¼
83 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	127¾	127½	127⅝
15 Con Edis 3¼s'46	106¾	106⅝	106¾
17 Con Edis 3½s'58	107⅞	107½	107⅞
4 Con Edis 3½s'56	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	105	104¾	105
1 Consum Pow 3½'70	110½	110½	110½
13 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	106¼	105⅞	105⅞
1 Container 5s '43	101½	101½	101½
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	30¼	30¼	30¼
1 Dayton P&L 3½s'60	104	25-32	104 25-32
14 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	61	60⅝	60¾
6 D&RG 4s '36	10	10	10
2 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	2½	2½	2½
2 Det Ed 4s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
32 Detroit Mesne Lt 3½s'65	107¼	107	107
6 Erie rfg 5s '67	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜
6 Erie rfg 5s '75	15	15	15
6 Erie 1st 4s '96	56½	56½	56½
4 Erie Gen 4s '55	52¾	52½	52¾
1 Erie Gene 6s '57	55	55	55
1 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	104	104	104
11 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	104	103¾	103¾
5 FirestoneT&R 3½s'48	106	105¾	105¾
5 Fla Pr 5s '54	7½	7½	7½
5 Fla E Cst 4½s'59	51	51	51
5 Gen MotAccep3¼s'51	106⅝	106½	106½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Gen StI Cast 5½s'49	67	67	67
1 Goodrich 4½s '56	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
2 Gt Nor 5s '73	92	92	92
2 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	106	106	106
23 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	101	100⅞	101
1 Gt Nor 4s '48 H	90½	90½	90½
4 G Bar & W deb B	8	8	8
3 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	96¾	96¾	96¾
6 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	108⅞	108¾	108⅞
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	34⅜	34¼	34⅜
14 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	49	48½	48½
24 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
3 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	111	111	111
7 Ill Cen 3½s '52	42	42	42
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	46¾	46¾	46¾
8 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	47½	47⅜	47½
10 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	45½	45¼	45½
3 IC & CSL & NO 5s '63 A	49	49	49
2 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s '50	60	60	60
2 Inland Stl 3¼s '61	109	109	109
4 Interb R Tr 6s '32	31	31	31
12 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66ct	76	76	76
11 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	76	76	76
5 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	85	85	85
26 Int Grt Nor rfg 5s '52	1¼	1½	1½
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	14½	14½	14½
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	67½	67½	67½
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	89¼	89¼	89¼
7 Int T & T 4½s '52	40	40	40
19 Int T & T 5s '55	43⅞	43½	43¾
1 K C South 3s '50	66	66	66
9 K C Term 4s '60	107½	107½	107½
3 Kans G&E 4½s 80	104⅝	104½	104½
8 Kings Co Elev 4s 49	89½	89½	89⅝
10 Kings Co Elev 4s 49ct	88½	88½	88½
2 Lac Gas 5s 42	85½	85½	85½
1 Lac Gas 5s 39	89⅛	89½	89⅛
2 Leh Val Coal 5s54st	29	29	29
5 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	18½	18¼	18¼
12 Leh Val 4s2003asd	15½	15½	15½
6 Loews 3½s 46	102½	102¼	102½
4 Loud&N 5s 2003 B	98¾	98	98¾
3 Loud&N 4½s 2003	91½	91½	91½
53 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	83	82¾	82¾
2 Manati Sug 4s'57	39½	39½	39½
38 Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct	31¼	31¼	31¼
1 Marion St Shov 6s'47	66	66	66
4 McCrory Strs 5s'51	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
4 Mich Cen 3½s'52	93	93	93
2 Mich Con Gas 4s'63	102¼	102	102¼
1 MidSpartanNTr 5s'47	13½	13½	13½
10 M & S L cn 5s'34 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38	5¼	5¼	5¼
4 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	16¼	16¼	16¼
6 M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	13½	13¼	13½
8 M-K-Tex cv 5½s'49	13¾	13¾	13¾
28 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	17½	17½	17½
1 Mo Pac 5s'77 F ct	17½	17½	17½
4 Mo Pac 5s'80 H	17½	17½	17½
1 Mo Pac 5s'H '80 ct	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	17½	17½	17½
71 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	3¼	3	3
1 MoPac 3rd ext 4s'38	71	71	71
25 Mob & Oh 5s'38	34½	34	34
14 Mob & O 4s½'77	29½	29	29½
16 MStPaSSv 4½'60	110¼	110	110
1 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s'65	111½	111¾	111¾
3 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	100¾	100¼	100¼
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
5 Mount St T&T 3¼'68	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 NashChatSL 4s'78	70	70	70
11 Nassau El 4s'51	49¾	49¾	49¾
11 Nassau El 4s'51 ct	48	47⅞	47⅞
1 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	107¼	107¼	107¼
11 Nat Distill 3½s'49	104½	104¼	104¼
4 Nat Steel 3s '65	103⅜	103¼	103¼
4 New Eng T&T5s52	126½	126¼	126½
9 NEngT&T4½s61B	126¼	126	126¼
1 NO Pu Sv 5s52A	104	104	104
13 N Orl Term 4s '53	70	69¾	70
2 NO Tex&Mex 5s'35	36	36	36
5 NY&Greenwdl5s46	12	11¾	12
17 NYC rfg 5s 2013	57⅞	57¾	57¾
34 NYC 4½s2013A	52	51½	51¾
3 NYC 3½s '46	76	76	76
10 NYC cv 3¼ '52	57¾	57⅜	57¾
5 NYC&HR3½s'97	79	79	79
18 NY Ct&StL 4½s'78	54¼	53¾	53¾
10 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	105½	105½	105½
2 NY Dock 1¼s '65	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
20 NYNH&H cv 6 '48	19	19	19
2 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	30	30	30
3 NYNH&H 4½s'67	19	19	19
15 NYNH&H 5½s '54	16½	16½	16½
1 NY Steam 3½s'63	104½	104⅜	104⅜
2 NYNH&H 4s '57	5½	5½	5½
4 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	9¼	9¼	9¼
4 NY Tel 3¼s '67	110⅛	110	110
4 NY Trap Rk 5s'46	86	85⅞	86
5 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	6¼	6¼	6¼
7 Niagara Falls P3½s'66	110⅞	110¾	110¾
3 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103⅞	103½	103½
2 Norf & W 4s '96	124½	124½	124½
5 Nor Am Co 4s '59	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
50 Nor Pac 6s 2047	56½	55	55
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	48¼	48¼	48¼
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	48¾	48¾	48¾
22 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	43¾	42¾	42¾
9 Nor Pac 4s '97	67½	66⅞	67¼
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40¾	40¼	40¾
10 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109⅝	109¼	109⅜
10 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	107	107	107
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	108	108	108
2 Ont Pw N Fall 4s '43	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	106	106	106
4 Pacific Cst 1st 5s'46	60	60	60
2 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	110½	110	110
2 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	112½	112½	112½
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
3 Pen Co 4s '52 E	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 Pen Co 4s '63	103½	103½	103½
1 Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	96	96	96
4 Penn P & L 4½s '74	107¾	107¾	107¾
20 Penn P & L 3½s '69	108½	108¾	108½
5 Penn RR gen 5s '68	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Penn RR cn 4½s'60	117¾	117¾	117¾
24 Penn RR gen 4½s '65	101¾	101½	101½
17 Penn RR 4½s deb '70	87	86¾	87
17 Penn RR gen 4¼s '81	97½	97½	97¼
1 Penn RR 4¼s '84 E	96½	96½	96½
1 Penn RR 3¾s '70	88½	88½	88½
1 Penn RR 3¼s '52	85⅜	85¼	85¼
25 PeoriaAE 1st 4s 40	68⅛	66⅞	68½
2 PeoriaAE inc 4s 90	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
3 Pere Marq 4½s 80	57¾	57¾	57¾
21 Phelps Dodge 3½s52	110½	110½	110½
13 Phil Bal&W 4½s81D	107	107	107
13 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110½	110½	110½
1 Ph Rapid C&G cv 6s49	3½	3½	3½
1 Philippine Ry 4s 37	6	6	6
2 PCC&SL 5s 70A	105½	105½	105½
3 PCC&St L 4½s 77	98¾	98½	98¾
1 PCC&SL 4½s63	116	116	116
1 Pitts&KVa 4½s 80C	42¾	42¾	42¾
46 Portl Gen E 4½s60	72¾	71	71½
2 Por Ri AT 6s 42mat	60	60	60
11 Postal Tel&C 5s 53	18¾	18¾	18¾
2 Pub Svc E&G 3¼s 68	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s68	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Radio Keith 6s 41	54¾	54¾	54¾
4 Readg 4½s 97 A	73	73	73
1 Readg 4½s 97	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
9 Rem Rand 4½s 56ww	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
3 Republic Steel 4½s61	92	92	92
4 Republic Steel 6s'56	92	92	92
1 RI Ark & La4½s53	7½	7½	7½
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s66	96	96¾	96¾
2 StLIM&S 4s R&G 33	60⅛	60⅛	60⅞

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
15 St L S F 5s '50 B	12½	12½	12½
1 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	12	12	12
29 St L S F 4½s'78	11⅜	11¼	11¼
37 StLSF4½s'78ct st	11	10¾	11
1 St L2S F 4s '50 A	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 St L S F 4s '50A ct	11½	11½	11½
1 St L SW rfg 5s '90	9	9	9
3 StPM&M Pac4s '40	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝
5 St Paul UnDep 5s '72	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
4 SAnA Pass 4s '43	56½	56¼	56¼
10 SanAntPub6 4s '53	107¾	107¾	107¾
11 Seab AL cn 6s '45	8¾	8¼	8¼
1 Sea AL 4s '50 st	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
13 Sea AL rfg 4s'59	5	5	5
24 Shell Un 2½s'64	95½	95⅜	95½
2 Simmons cv 4s '52	100	99⅞	100
3 Socony-Vac 3s'64	105½	105½	105½
5 So Cal Gas 4½s'61	108	108	108
9 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	99¼	99	99½
22 Sou Pac 4½s'68	46¾	46	46
7 Sou Pac 4½s'81	46¼	45¾	45¾
46 So Pac 4½s'69	46	46	45¾
3 So Pac rfg 4s '55	52	52	52
16 So Pac clt 4s '49	59½	59½	59½
6 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	44¼	44	44
4 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	49½	49⅛	49⅜
11 South Ry 6½s'56	79	78½	78½
3 South Ry gen 6s'56	81¾	81	81
11 Canada 5s '52	77⅞	77⅝	77⅞
7 Canada 4s '60	87½	87½	87½
2 Canada 3¼s '61	99½	99¾	99¾
1 Canada 3s '67	88¼	88¼	88¼
2 Canada 2¾s '65	84½	84½	84½
5 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	93½	93½	93½
3 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	30	30	30
5 Cuba 5½s '53	30½	30½	30½
4 Cuba 5½s '49	75½	75½	75½
8 Denmark 6s '42	101½	101½	101½
4 Denmark 5½s'55	63⅜	63½	63½
1 Frankfort 6½s '53	52	52	52
3 Ger Govt 5½s'65	12½	12½	12½
1 Ger Cn 6½s'48	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 Ital Cr Cons 7s'47 B	28½	28½	28½
3 Ital Pub Util 7s'52	70	70	70
32 Italy 7s 1951	50¼	50¼	50¼
1 Japan 6½s'54	70½	69¾	70¼
3 Japan 5½s'65	77½	77½	77½
1 Jugoslav Bk 7s'57	58	58	58
5 Kreuger&T 5s'59 ct	17	17	17
3 Met Water 5½s'50	3	3	3
2 N Sou Wales 5s'58	85	85	85
4 Norway 4½s'56	87¾	87¾	87¾
4 Norway 4½s'65	73¾	73¾	73¾
6 Norway 4s'63	68½	68½	68½
5 Orient Dev 5½s'58	67¼	67	67
7 Panama 5s'63 A st asd	52	52	52
16 Peru 1st 6s 1961	70	69½	70
11 Peru 2d 6s 1961	9¾	9½	9½
2 Porto Alegr 8s '61	9¾	9¾	9¾
7 Prussia 6s '52	12¼	12¼	12¼
3 Queensld 6s '47	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Rheinelbe 7s '46	26	26	26
5 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	8¾	8¾	8¾
6 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	9	9	9
3 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	9½	9¼	9½
26 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	32½	32	32¼
1 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	8½	8½	8½
2 Shinyetsu E 6½s'52	57	57	57
1 Tokyo City 5½s '61	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
8 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	58½	57½	57½
24 Urug ai 3s4s4½s '79	49½	48⅜	49½
4 Urug 3½s '78 Dec	48	47¾	48
21 Urug 4s4⅜s4½s'78 Feb	50	50	50
1 Vienna City 6s '52	8¾	8¾	8¾
6 Yokohama 6s '61	58½	58	58

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today 3,651,000; previous day, 6,512,600; week ago, 5,521,625; year ago, 5,250,000; two years ago, 7,258,550; Jan. 1 to date, 123,910,275; year ago, 144,526,775; two years ago, 156,665,500.

Chicago Board

By the Associated Press

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	.98½	.99	.97⅞	.98⅜	.98⅝
July	.95¾	.96⅛	.95⅛	.96⅛	.96⅛
Sept.	.95½	.96⅛	.95⅛	.95⅝	.95⅛
	Corn				
May	.57⅛	.57⅜	.57	.57⅛	.57⅛
July	.57	.57¼	.57	.57⅛	.57⅛
Sept.	.57⅜	.57¾	.57⅜	.57⅝	.57⅝
	Oats				
May	.39	.39	.38⅞	.39	.39⅛
July	.34¼	.34⅛	.34⅛	.34¼	.34¼
Sept.	.32¼	.32¼	.32¼	.32¼	.32¼
	Rye				
May	.69¾	.70¾	.69½	.70⅛	.69⅝
July	.69¾	.70¼	.69⅛	.69½	.69¼
Sept.	.96¼	.70	.69¼	.69¼	.69¼

Foreign Bonds

9 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	83	83	83
21 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	83½	83	83⅛
11 Argentine 4½s '48	95½	95⅜	95⅝
9 Argentine 4½s '71	91	91	91
10 Australia 5s '55	90	89½	89½
2 Australia 5s '57	90¼	89¾	89¾
21 Australia 4½s '56	82½	82	82
6 Belgium 7s '55	103	103	103
4 Belgium 6½s'49	100	100	100
4 Belgium 6s '55	94	93¾	94
5 Brazil 8s '41	21¼	21¼	21
20 Brazil

Gandhi Party Tests Strength

BOMBAY, India, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Congress (Nationalist) Party took inventory today of its strength in pressing Great Britain for Indian independence.

Marking the tenth anniversary of what is termed India's Independence Day, Mohandas K. Gandhi, the Hindu leader, went on a brief fast and declared in a manifesto that the day would "serve as an index of discipline among Congress Party members."

Independence Day meetings were considered as measuring the temper of the people and the strength of the Party for administering home rule.

The day of the month chosen for the tenth annual celebration has no particular significance save that it chanced to be a convenient one for mass demonstrations in 1930 which celebrated a Party decision the previous year to aim for complete independence from Britain.

Mr. Gandhi recently declared that Great Britain's assurance of readiness to consider any practical suggestion for Indian independence "seems to contain germs of a settlement." He urged his followers to take a pledge to carry on the nonviolence struggle at nationwide meetings and stressed complete obedience.

The Working Committee of the Congress Party called upon all followers to take a pledge which says:

"We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people to have freedom and enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life so that they may have full opportunity for growth. We believe also that if any Government deprives the people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or abolish it."

[Here the British censor has cut out what apparently was a paragraph of the pledge text. Deletion of a word describing the pledge in two places in the story also was made by the censor.]

The pledge states that Congress members recognize the most effective way of gaining freedom "is not through violence" and adds:

"We pledge ourselves anew to the independence of India and solemnly resolve to carry out the nonviolence struggle for freedom . . . we pledge ourselves to a disciplined observance of Congress principles and policy. . . ."

Mr. Gandhi, indicating he favors an "honorable compromise" with Britain over Indian demands for independence, has arranged a conference with the British Viceroy, the Marquis of Linlithgow, for the first week in February.

Since 1934 Mr. Gandhi has devoted his major time to the development of village rehabilitation and prefers to guide his party without an official title. His followers insist, however, on using the prefix "Mahatma" (the great souled one) with his name.

Australia Hampers Fastidious

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—Under the new war import control regulations the importation of snuff, mousetraps, and flypapers is prohibited "for the duration."

There will be no more caviar for Australian gourmets till the war is over, and no more foreign canary seed for fastidious canaries. Firemen who want to import their helmets will have to find them in a sterling country, and horticulturists, who in 1937-38 imported nearly 25,000 pounds of flower seed from the United States, Germany, and the Netherlands, will have to get their requirements within the sterling block.

Under the new regulations 444 different commodities from non-sterling countries are classed as unimportant and therefore prohibited as imports.

The purpose of the regulations is to conserve Australia's limited resources in foreign exchange for wartime necessities and to use the limited shipping space available to the best advantage, having regard to the fact that the Commonwealth is at war.

Canada, for the purposes of the regulations, is, like the United States, a non-sterling country; so are Newfoundland and Hong Kong.

Most of the prohibited goods, it is said, can be supplied from countries for which imports are available for sterling.

S. C. House Takes Wage Power From The Budget Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Authority to regulate salaries of State employees designated to fill vacancies, has been definitely denied the Budget Commission by the House of Representatives whose members successfully struck the provision from the Ways-and-Means-Committee-sponsored State appropriation measure. The House explained that such action would give the Commission too much power.

Representative Thomas H. Pope, Jr., of Newberry pointed out that the body could choose the employee by revising salaries for any position becoming vacant under the provision.

Some Representatives contend that this constituted a new section in the money bill, but it was argued by others that it was enacted after being inserted last year by the Senate.

Chairman Winchester Smith of the Ways and Means Committee declared that, while a member of the Commission, he had no objection to the striking out of the provision. It was directed, he asserted, at keeping an inexperienced person from being named to a vacancy and then drawing the salary paid to the former office holder who, he said, presumably was far more experienced in his work.

Tolls Proposition For N. Y. Canals To Be Pressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26—Senator Walter W. Stokes (R), of Cooperstown, announced Jan. 24 he would ask adoption of his resolution for a constitutional amendment to provide tolls on New York State canals. It would take two years to put through such a resolution, but Mr. Stokes declared that if the Legislature had looked ahead a few years ago, it would now have about $10,000,000 which the canals are costing the State each year.

Mr. Stokes' announcement was, he said, a reply to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's call for proposals on the budget.

"My resolution does not say that taxes have to be imposed," he said, "but permits the Legislature to levy tolls."

Indorsement of his proposals, Mr. Stokes added, has come to him "from every chamber of commerce and economic organization in the State."

Mr. Stokes said the cost of transporting commodities from Buffalo to New York City by rail—the longest haul in the State—was $3.70 a ton, whereas each ton carried by the canal, no matter what the distance, costs the taxpayer an average of $4.21 a ton.

"If the canals were closed and the taxpayers paid the shipping cost by rail, they would save money," he declared. "In this day of extravagance and with talk of economy, here is a proposition that should appeal to every citizen."

Netherlands' Stand Satisfies Belgium

BRUSSELS, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Belgian Foreign Office today expressed satisfaction over the statement of the Netherlands Foreign Minister, Eelco N. van Kleffens, yesterday that the interests of the two Low Countries are parallel.

A spokesman said "the closer the two countries stick together the better all Europe will be."

Mr. van Kleffens said that the Netherlands had no obligation to go to war in behalf of any of Europe's belligerents, and that it would remain neutral.

Devil's Island Fugitives Held for U. S. Ruling

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands (AP)—Fourteen escaped convicts from the French penal colony at Devil's Island, who arrived here Jan. 24 in an open boat, were detained while authorities awaited instructions from Washington concerning their disposition.

The fugitives—including four Chinese and 10 Frenchmen—said they had left Trinidad Jan. 19 in an attempt to reach Mexico. They put in here to repair their boat.

Bird Refuge 'Bombed' With Food for Swans

By the Associated Press

Copenhagen, Jan. 26

As gently as possible, two Danish military planes "bombed" the Island of Saltholm, near Copenhagen, yesterday, with wheat and corn.

The "raid" was made at the request of the Animal Protection Society which reported 2,000 wild swans living on the island were in danger of starvation because of the severe winter.

Peace Sign Seen In Rome Lights

ROME (AP)—Workmen began removing on Jan. 26 the last of the blue street lamps erected at the beginning of the war for use during blackouts.

Residents watched with satisfaction, regarding it as a sign that Italy intended to keep out of the war.

LONDON (AP)—Because blackouts have nearly doubled traffic fatalities and curtailed night-time activities, Britain will go on summer time Feb. 25, two months earlier than usual.

The country will have been on standard time little more than three months.

The Home Secretary, Sir John Anderson, said the decision to advance clocks an hour was reached after consulting the French Government.

Broom Rations

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—British broom handles from now on will be square, in order to save wood, Britain's timber controller ruled today.

The Food Ministry, without explanation, announced that Britain's ham and bacon ration, now four ounces of one or the other a week a person, would be doubled Jan. 29.

The Ministry announced that the ration increase was due to improved stocks of ham and bacon and that it would be subject to future adjustments depending on the situation.

The bacon-ham ration for seamen also will be eight ounces weekly.

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Taught in a friendly social atmosphere. Come and join our open class, Tuesday at 8:30 P. M. Phone for particulars, TR. 7-0490.
THE PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th St., New York

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CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
CAPITOL 3632 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
37 Haymarket Square, Boston

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PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Wanted, an experienced Harper Method Hairdresser and good Waver. 74 North St. MRS. ELSIE DUNTON.

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HOUSEKEEPER for motherless home, one child of 6 weeks; tentative plans for small house or apartment in northern New Jersey. Please write fully concerning qualifications and salary. Write Box R-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.—Woman for general work, small household; washing machine; Protestant; references required; wages $12. Tel. Wellesley 2656.

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WANTAGH, L. I., N. Y., Blair Lodge—Quiet rooms for rest and study; loving attention if required; porches and spacious grounds. MRS. JANET CUBY, Box 43. Tel. Wan 1578.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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National Movers of Boston
Wanted: Full or part loads anywhere. Unusually low prices. Insured, reliable, courteous. Modern equipment.
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A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00
25th Year Monitor Advertising

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ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

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LEO SHOE REPAIR SHOP
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Shoes Repaired and Skates Sharpened

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Discount on Silverware. Your old Silver bought; also Repairing and Replating. Anne Einsohn, 507 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. VA 6-2870.

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COMPETENT woman wishes position as housekeeper or practical nurse; Christian Scientists preferred. Write EVA SWAN, Pittsfield, Me.

YOUNG lady would like position with Christian Scientists, to care for children. Tel. Woonsocket, R. I., 3221-W. MEREDITH MELLOR.

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EXPERT will assist you or fully complete order using your materials. SLIP COVERS, DRAPERIES, BEDSPREADS. Write Box E-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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SOLOIST—Auditions now being held. Address First Church of Christ, Scientist, Third Ave. and Emory St., Asbury Park, N. J.

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Specific study of all elements of Music necessary to artistic piano playing and teaching.
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Carried in Arlington by
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Quality, Service, Satisfaction Guaranteed
$50,000 of Latest Equipment
Just Installed
MODERATE PRICES
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Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
173 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. HIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

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Free Delivery to All Parts of BRAINTREE
FOY'S MARKETS
INCORPORATED
1177 Hancock St. 39 Franklin St.
QUINCY
PRE. 1234 PRE. 2410

The Camco Shop
Headquarters for
NoMend Hosiery
Tested and Approved by Better Fabric Testing Bureau
369 Washington St., Tel. Bra. 1375-M

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L. H. CUTCLIFFE, Proprietor
Provisions, Fish, Poultry, Vegetables
CANNED GOODS, FRUIT
367 Washington Street Bra. 0575

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Storey & Co.
READY TO WEAR DEPARTMENT OF DISTINCTION
FINAL CLEARANCE
WINTER COATS
Remarkable Values
128 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

Ford Tel. 3734
SYLVESTER & GILE
Brockton's Only Ford Dealer
389 Warren Avenue, Brockton, Mass.

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FINE PIECES of FURNITURE are HEIRLOOMS
Ralph and Ruth Baker
Ralph E. Baker Furniture Co.
610 Main Street, Opp. Forest Ave.

THE smart place to buy Fine quality coats and clothes
SEASONAL CLEARANCE SALE
Barbour Mills Store
BROCKTON, MASS. *On Route 28*
The Main Boston Highway

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Three Offices
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Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

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Longwood 5626 11 Harvard St.

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Waves, Shampoos, Manicures 35c ea.
Permanent Waves $2.50 up
BEAcon 3730 Florence Allen
Room 6, 1352 Beacon Street
formerly with Fischer's Beauty Shop

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Winter Clearance Sale!
10 to 50% Reductions
Call us now for estimates. Imported and Domestic Fabrics — Draperies — Slip Covers
1285 Beacon St. ASP. 6700

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CLEANERS : TAILORS : FURRIERS
20% discount on all garments and household furnishings during February. Careful and skillful work assured.
Call ASPINWALL 8828
For Prompt Service
Main office and plant,
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LONGWOOD 0321-0322
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MASSACHUSETTS

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHIRT SALE
For January Only
*Dunster St. Oxford or **Brattle St. Broadcloth $1.65
3 for $4.50, *regularly $1.85*
*Dunster Street Oxford in white or blue, buttoned down or plain collar attached.
**Brattle Street Broadcloth in white only, collar attached or neckband.
Harvard Cooperative Society
HARVARD SQUARE

Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
Harvard Square Covin KIRk. 1212

• WELSH RAREBIT
A perfect cheese product at a new low price
8-oz. jar 25c—4 for 93c
6-oz. jar 19c—2 for 35c
EDWIN R. SAGE CO.
Harvard Square Cambridge Tro. 3211
59 Leonard St. Belmont Belmont 4500

HUDSON'S BEAUTY PARLOR
Your Appearance Is Our Special Interest
Distinctive Service in All Branches of Beauty Culture
4 Brattle St., Harvard Square
For Appointment Phone Tro 8140

• TURKEYS—DUCKS
• GEESE—CHICKENS
CAPONS
Egan's Market
Groceries—Provisions
221 Concord Ave., Kir. 9300

KIR. 0735

846 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
FRESH POND MARKETS
Phone for Quality Food and Service
Meats, Poultry
Fruits, Vegetables
Cambridge, Mass. 358 Huron Ave. Tro. 3916
Arlington 303 Broadway Arl. 2900

• Snow Shovels
• Snow Pushers—Sleds
• Skates Sharpened
Russell R. Cameron
Hardware—Plumbing
26 BRATTLE ST. TROW. 6700

JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING
Phone TRO. 3636
KENNEY'S
Valentines
344 MASS. AVE. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CONCORD

CONCORD FRUIT CO.
29 Main Street Tel. 435
FIRST CLASS GOODS AT BOTH STORES
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. 1880-1
LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.

DEDHAM

Dedham • Westwood • Needham

They Drink Our Milk Because They Like It!
FISHER DAIRY
Estab. 1861
50 EAST STREET, DEDHAM
TELEPHONE DEDHAM 1401
Hyde Park, Milton, Roslindale, West Roxbury

ZIEGLER'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish
Vegetables
Prompt Delivery Phone Ded. 0288
266 Bussey Street, East Dedham

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For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 1160
9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meat Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
No. Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream Eggs

COTTAGE GARDEN
16 PUTNAM STREET
TELEPHONE 3693 if you would like some Pattie Shells made for you. Creamed chicken, lobster or oysters served on crispy pattie shells always pleases. Chocolate Eclairs, Cream Puffs, Soft Pies.

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

Newest Winter Styles, Fabrics and Colors in Ladies' Dresses and Coats
Men's Furnishings
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main St. Tel. 3133

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG (Continued)

RED & WHITE
Red & White Macaroni Elbows or Spaghetti
3 8 ounce pkgs 19c
Success Fancy York State Cheese 27c pound

January Mark-Down
now in effect on Overcoats and many other Winter items
F. A. Lane Company

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1939
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

ZORIC Franklin County's only Zoric Dry Cleaners
Greenfield Laundry Co.
DIAL 3637

HAVERHILL

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
Headquarters for tire chains. Quick repair service on all makes.
Green & Drewett
7-11 Kenoza Av. Tel. 5310
Mobilgas

Our Annual January Sale
ends THIS week
All new merchandise purchased for this sale. All famous makes of Foundation Garments: Gossard — Vogue — Smoothies—Poirette, etc.
Philbrook-Mackenney Shop
18 Merrimack Street Ine.

Why not convey your Valentine Greetings with Flowers or Potted Plants?
CLAUDE S. SHANNON
12 Commonwealth Ave. Tel. 2013

HOLYOKE

Walk the natural way in
Natural Bridge Shoes
so different—so lovely
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
SUPERIOR SHOE REPAIRING

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
320 PARK STREET

REDUCTION
in all our Men's Suits and Overcoats
Fred Johnson, Clothiers, Inc.
257 MAPLE STREET

Home is no place for the family washing.
Foxboro Laundry Co.
"CAREFUL LAUNDERERS"
Service in Sharon, Norwood, Canton and Walpole
TELEPHONE FOXBORO 54

LAWRENCE

Spring-In-January
Sale of Dresses
Third Floor $7
Gay New Prints for under-coat wear
Cherry & Webb's
Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

Annual Clearance Sale
of Men's and Boys'
Sweaters, Shirts, Ties and Jackets
Earlington's SWEATERS
490 ESSEX ST. LAWRENCE, MASS.

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
Boneless Bottom of Round Pot Roast, lb. 29c
Boneless Top of Round Pot Roast lb. 32c
Squire's Arlington Sliced Ham to Fry, Broil or Bake lb. 39c
Native Milk-Fed Fowl lb. 27c
Boneless Sirloin Rolled Roast—an excellent oven roast lb. 49c

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up to the Minute" Dairy
We Specialize In
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
Try the new
Revel Fudge
Ice Cream Sundae
A delightful new combination of Vanilla Ice Cream and Chocolate Fudge.
See it! Try it! Buy it!
1709 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 0094

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON (Continued)

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO., Inc.
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880
Fine Quality Meats, Groceries, and Fresh Fish
Under Same Management
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
CONCORD, MASS. Tel. Con. 435

F. K. JOHNSON, INC.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX 1000

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8 to 12 a. m. Mondays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Are You Hospitable?
Let Us Help You Entertain
Dainty interesting sandwiches, 45c doz.; little frosted cakes, 40c doz.; beautifully decorated, 60c doz.; cookies, 20c doz. up; Brownies, Chinese Chews, 30c and 60c doz.; Birthday and Wedding Cakes, unusual and beautiful, $1.30 up.
Lowell Women's Exchange & Rendezvous Restaurant
24 Middle St., Lowell, Mass.

Pollards
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY
MERRIMACK STREET
LOWELL, MASS.

Remember
Cherry & Webb's
New Store Hours
9:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Daily

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

LYNN

Women's New Spring
DRESSES
It's Smart to break into PRINT!
Put it right on now, under your winter coat. You'll thrill at the smartly styled frocks we are showing at
$6.95
Goddard Bros
MARKET ST., LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS
The House of Quality

Paper and Ink make millions think—
Use Modern Printcraft!
Jackson and Phillips, Inc.
515 Washington St., Lynn
Breakers 4956

MALDEN

Don't Wait
If You Need Furniture
Buy Now!
SAVE 10 to 30%
during our 36th
FEBRUARY SALE
I. I. Kotzen Co.
454-458 Main Street, Malden
Open Thurs. and Sat. Evenings

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

Reading Laundered Coal
New England Coke
Socony Range and Fuel Oils
Bowser-Printed Delivery Slips Give You Double Protection
"The House of Quality Fuels"
W. H. Brown Fuel & Oil Co., Inc.
798 EASTERN AVE. PHONE MAL. 3830

ROY'S PLUMBING SHOP
397 HIGHLAND AVENUE
Office and Shop, Mal. 1552—Res. Mal. 2496
PLUMBING and HEATING
Stove and Furnace Repairing
MASTER PLUMBERS

HEAVY
WESTERN BEEF
HALL'S MARKET
73-77 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0563

Stock Taking Sale
Visit the store for many seasonal markdowns
THE JONES STORES
Malden Melrose

MELROSE

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service.
Telephones Melrose 0294—0295
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

Corsages of Distinction
Arranged by our own artist
Melrose Florist Co.
345 W. Wyoming Ave. Mel. 1028

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Melrose 1097-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRIOR
"The Haberdasher"
Opening at New Location
Won't you drop in and see our new store?
517 MAIN STREET

A Fine Market in a Convenient Location
ANDREWS MARKET
510 Main St. Tel. Mel. 4200-1-2-3

NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
Shoes with style that fit and are dependable
547 MAIN STREET

NEW BEDFORD

STAR STORE
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
MIDSEASON FURNITURE SALE
Now in Progress on Our 4th Floor
Use Our Budget Plan

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
696 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass. So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk, Buttermilk, Heavy Cream, Ice Cream
Luncheon, Dinner, Afternoon Tea, Fancy Pastries, Shrafft's Candies

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING
WILLIAM A. BASSETT CO.
1023 Purchase St. Phones 611 and 612

Eastern Halibut, Smelt, Cod, Haddock, Cotuit Oysters, Scallops
GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Vans Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET TEL. 6560

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEWBURYPORT

For the convenience of Our Assureds
our office will be located on the street floor after Feb. 1, 1940
40 PLEASANT ST.
Chase & Lunt Inc.

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone CENter Newton 2841-J
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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OLDSMOBILE
CADILLAC LA SALLE
399 Washington St. Newton North 6525

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

TRY OUR BUDGET MORTGAGE
Newton Savings Bank
"THE PLACE FOR MY SAVINGS"

Time and Labor Saving
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Well-known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street New. No. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

CARMOTE PAINTS
HARDWARE
J. H. CHANDLER & SON INC.
796 BEACON ST. CEN. NEW. 4000

FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE

Ruane Flowers
Flowers Telegraphed
Newton North 0600
77 Walnut Street
Watch for Our
WEEKLY SPECIAL!

Mandell's
311 WALNUT STREET
The Store for Men and Boys
Ski Caps, Mittens, Slacks
Wool Plaid Shirts, McGregor Sweaters
Arrow Shirts Interwoven Hose

★ STAR MARKET CO.
WEBER DUCKLING
6 to 7 lb. average, 17c lb.
Fresh opened LOBSTER MEAT
99c lb.
304 Walnut St. New. N. 3400

NORWOOD

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon
"ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
Oil Burners
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 1765—Norwood 1445—1446

PITTSFIELD

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
Semi-Annual
Clearance Sale
of Men's, Women's and Children Shoes Now going on.
190 NORTH STREET

Pittsfield Tire & Battery Shop
Tydol Gas—Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries—Lubrication
H. S. BABBITT, Cor. West and Centre Sts.

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

CLEARAWAY PRICES
on
Winter Coats and Dresses
Hundreds of Worthwhile Bargains
Holden & Stone Co.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products, Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

SHALETTS
Cleaners—Dyers
MONITE MOTHPROOFING
Insures clothes against damage for six months or longer
702 North Street Dial 5475

ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Lighting and Power Supplies
"Budgit" Hoist
Gates V-Belt Drives
Cutler Hammer Controls
Fluorescent Lighting Units
63 EAGLE STREET

FLORIDA ORANGES
Sweet, Juicy, Pineapple Flavor
Box Price $2.98
One Half Box $1.49
Med. Size, 10 for 25c—Jumbo Size, Doz. 25c
One Half Box $1.49
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M
8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DURAND'S
CHOCOLATE SHOPS
Delicious Fresh Candies
Ice Cream and Sodas
13 Beale St. Wollaston

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

The Smart Place to Buy
Fine Quality Coats and Clothes
SEASONAL CLEARANCE SALE
Barbour Mills Store
BROCKTON, MASS. *On Route 28*
The Main Boston Highway

Times demand a smart appearance.
Use our dry cleaning service regularly.
OLD COLONY
Launderers—Cleaners Pres. 5000

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

READING

The **FIRST NATIONAL BANK of READING**
as the Commercial Bank of this community is fully equipped to care for
Checking Accounts
Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Business
Commercial Loans
Mortgage Loans
Collateral Loans
Personal Loans
Call on us if we can help you in your banking needs
EDWARD F. PARKER
President

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN ST. TEL. READING 1340

New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street, Stoneham, Mass.
STAR BUNDLE
everything washed and ironed!
Telephone STON. 0407
17 lbs. ★ $2.00

NEW ENGLAND COKE
COAL W. BANCROFT & Co. LUMBER
TELEPHONE READING 1264

READING 0044
PERCY N. SWEETSER
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Ask for budget

SHARON—Foxboro

Thrift Motor Sales
Dodge-Plymouth Service
Automotive Electricians
At the Common—Foxboro Phone 505

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883
10-12 a. m.—5-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MOORE PRINTING CO., Inc.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

C. J. MIERS & SONS
Roofers
ESTABLISHED 1857
Slate, Tin and Gravel Roofs. Asbestos Shingles, Copper Gutters and Conductors put in and repaired. All work given personal attention and guaranteed.
Office 20 Pearl St. Somerset 0638-R

Complete Line of Tires and Service Station Products
QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL
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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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ENGLAND

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10 POST OFFICE PARADE
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"OPEN ON SUNDAYS"

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"Not a Company"
Agents for Nevills Bread

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Everything for Feminine Attire
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DIAMOND MERCHANTS
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Caption Contest

Monitor Camera Club from Alma Clausen, Roundup, Mont.

The following are the ten best captions sent in for the Camera Club picture published on Jan. 12:

"Cat Nip"

Mrs. Robert C. Dickerman, New Haven, Conn.
Caroline E. Marshall, Omaha, Neb.
N. H. Matz, New York.
William Porter, Los Angeles, Calif.
Lynn H. Smith, Jefferson, Wis.
Kathleen Starnes, Coral Gables, Fla.

"Puss Wants a Corn Ear"

Lola Dickinson, Kansas City, Kan.
Beulah W. Ensor, Los Angeles, Calif.
William J. Kelley, Los Angeles, Calif.
N. H. Matz, New York.
Mrs. M. D. Morgan, Florence, Ore.
Louise Roberts, Los Angeles, Calif.
J. M. Seese, Strasburg, Ohio.

"Corn Fed"

Bertha Carrier, Galesburg, Ill.
Arthur L. Finley, Santa Cruz, Calif.
Mary E. Haynes, Fox Lake, Wis.
Ruth Farrall Parker, Indianapolis, Ind.
C. A. Payne, Possession, Wash.

"Cata-cornered"

Lola D. Jones, Miami, Fla.
J. M. Seese, Strasburg, Ohio.
Lynn H. Smith, Jefferson, Wis.
Mary K. Wesson, Rochester, N. Y.

"Corn Meal"

Mrs. M. E. Avery, Watertown, N. Y.
Bertha Carrier, Galesburg, Ill.
Christine Greeshamer, Portland, Ore.

"The Third Ear"

Elizabeth E. Geiger, W. Hartford, Conn.
J. M. Seese, Strasburg, Ohio.

"His Nibs Nibbles Niblets"

Elizabeth E. Geiger, W. Hartford, Conn.
Maude Shapleigh, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

"Corn-iverous Cat"

Robert Nimms, Jr., Beverly Hills, Calif.

"A-Maizing"

Mrs. Homer S. Nelson, Minneapolis, Minn.

"Nibblin' a Nubbin"

Wesley P. Coney, Bridgeport, Conn.

A Verse for Today

The LORD *is thy keeper: the* LORD *is thy shade upon thy right hand.*—Ps. 121:5

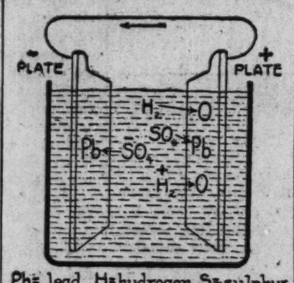
Did You Ever Wonder

How a Storage Battery Stores Electricity?

Strictly speaking, a storage battery does not store electricity. It stores chemical energy which can be turned into electrical energy. The feature that distinguishes the storage battery is that its chemical action can be reversed; that is, the action which produces the electric energy or discharge can be reversed, with the result that the battery becomes re-charged.

The familiar lead-type storage battery has three active parts: positive lead plates coated with peroxide of lead; negative lead plates or grids containing spongy metallic lead; and the electrolyte (dilute sulphuric acid) in which the plates are immersed. The positive and negative plates are placed alternately, with separators of wood, hard rubber, glass, or other insulating material to keep them from touching one another. The whole is encased in a waterproof box.

When an electric circuit is completed, connecting the battery terminals, electric energy flows through the circuit and a chemical change takes place in the battery. When the circuit is closed, the acid, H_2SO_4, begins to split up, SO_4 combining with the sponge lead to form lead sulphate and releasing negative ions, while the H_2 goes to the positive plate, combining with the oxygen of the lead peroxide to form water and releasing positive ions. At the same time, another part of the H_2SO_4 unites with the lead oxide,



Pb=lead H=hydrogen S=sulphur O=oxygen H_2SO_4=sulphuric acid

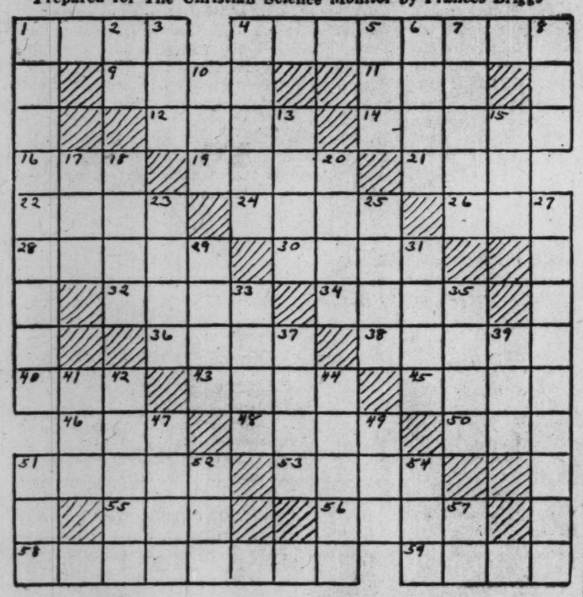
thus formed to make lead sulphate and another molecule of water. (See accompanying diagrammatic sketch for chemical action in detail.)

During discharge, the solution of sulphuric acid becomes weaker and lead sulphate is deposited on both positive and negative plates. To recharge the battery, the terminals are connected to a direct current from an outside source, positive to positive and negative to negative, which causes a flow of electricity through the battery in a reverse direction. This causes the chemical action to reverse, driving out the sulphate and restoring the battery chemicals to their original condition.

It is very important not to allow a storage battery to stand long in a discharged condition.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

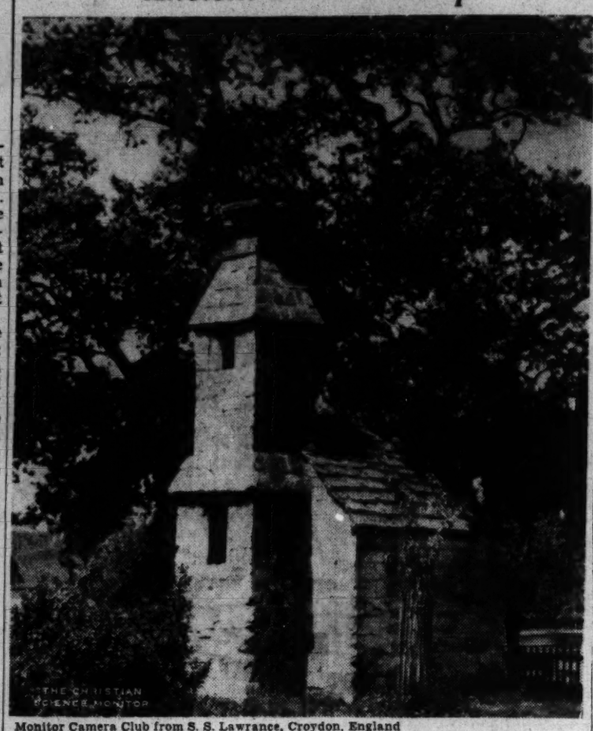
1—What State of U. S. was named after an Indian tribe?
4—What is capital of British Columbia, Canada?
9—What is a river of Irish Free State?
11—Hawaiian Islands belong to what country (abbr.)?
12—What variable Hebrew weight is mentioned in Bible?
14—"Where ignorance is ——, 't is folly to be wise."
16—What is the unit of electrical resistance?
19—Who was father of Ezekiel the prophet (Ezek. 1:3)?
21—Unity.
22—Who was son of Esli and father of Amos. (Luke 3:25)?
24—What is a river of Soviet Russia, Europe?
26—What is chemical name of salt?
28—What American colonial divine was known as Apostle of the Indians?
30—What is one of islands off west coast of South Jutland, Denmark?
32—What is a manufacturing commune of Catalonia, Spain?
34—Who is an Ibsen heroine?
36—What is a river of Germany?
38—What is a peninsula of southern Alaska?
40—What is an object having a bowlike curvature?
43—What is thousandth part of a monetary unit?
45—What is a county of eastern Iowa?
46—What liquid measure was used by Hebrews?
48—What is a river of northern Sweden?
50—What is a stave of a cask?
51—What English seaport stands on a strait of same name?
53—If you were in York, Pa., in what direction would you travel to reach Philadelphia?
55—The —— Claire River is in Wisconsin.
56—What lake is formed by Boulder Dam?
58—What was name of a pool at Jerusalem?
59—A cinemograph registers velocity of what?

Down

1—What is an occasional name for the Malay Archipelago?
2—You and I.
3—What is the fore limb of a vertebrate?
4—Marble statue of what goddess was found on Melos in 1820?
5—Diogenes was said to have lived in what?
6—Where was Sonja Henie born?
7—What is a county of northeastern Texas?
8—What is an island off east coast of South Jutland, Denmark?
10—What is a bill or beak?
13—Who was father of Hananiah the false prophet (Jer. 28:1)?
15—Ocean.
17—What is a commune of Belgium?
18—What mountain of California is 14,025 feet high?
20—What metal was used for chariots of war in Bible times?
23—What island is south of Zealand, Denmark?
25—Who was a priest who returned with Zerubbabel (Neh. 12:7)?
27—What Russian city was named in honor of a Bolshevist leader?
29—What is an episcopal city of Irish Free State?
31—What is a city of Soviet Russia, Europe?
33—Would you wear, sail, or bake a pookaun?
35—What is one of sources of indigo?
37—What is color of the fringed gentian?
39—Collection of sayings is what?
41—What is 17th letter of Greek alphabet?
42—The bush cat is what?
44—What is an alpaca?
47—What place was one of landmarks on boundary of Zebulun (Josh. 19:13)?
49—What suffix denotes "pertaining to"?
51—What is a flatfish called?
52—Regret.
54—What is a river of England?
57—What prefix denotes "separation?"

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Ancient Town Lockup



Monitor Camera Club from S. S. Lawrance, Croydon, England

The village cage at Lingfield, Surrey, which was at one time used as a detention place for poachers and disorderly persons.

Daily Quotation

RELIGION is not a dogma, nor an emotion, but a service.—R. D. HITCHCOCK.

In Lighter Vein

Now It Can Be Told

Mrs.: "That new actress is almost as clumsy as a cow."

Mr.: "Well, maybe that's why she's trying to get into a stock company."

Aberdeen Y. M. C. A. Chat

"I hear that you taught McTight to swim in one lesson. How did you do it?"

"I pinned a dollar bill onto his bathing suit and pushed him off the pier."

Trapped

Husband: "What are you planning to do tonight?"

Wife: "Nothing special. I'll probably write a letter or two, read, listen to the radio, and so on."

Husband: "When you come to the so on, don't forget my shirt buttons."

He Knows His Shakespeare

She had been planning an ambitious cruise on a luxury liner, and the house was full of guidebooks and tourist pamphlets. Her husband was heartily fed up with the whole matter, and at last he burst out:

"It's not a bit of good your studying those steamship company's booklets. I keep telling you, beggars can't be cruisers."—Mercury.

Party Fun

Sentence Building

Give your guests scissors and an old newspaper or magazine. Ask each to provide himself with a clipping containing exactly 25 words. It is not necessary that the clippings contain complete sentences; merely see that the word count is correct. If you prefer, you may prepare these in advance, but it is more fun to let the guests make their own choice.

When all are ready, arrange players in a circle, and equip them with pencils. Have one player begin the game by mentioning some word in his clipping which could conceivably begin a sentence. The person next to him should add a suitable word from his clipping, each person adding one word, if he can, to build a sentence. As a word is used it is crossed off that person's list, and each tries to be the first one to use up all of his words.

Sentences may be ended and new ones begun as often as wished, and players may skip their turns when they have no suitable words in their clippings. However, if any player is unable to satisfy his companions that the word he gives can grammatically be used in the place given, he must retrieve that word and lose both that turn and his next one.—Bertha N. K., Rochester, N. Y.

Where Would You Find—

1. The Sunflower State?
2. The nation from whom the United States purchased Alaska?
3. The Holland Tunnel?
4. Abbotsford?
5. Pikes Peak?
6. Bali?
7. The largest sheet of fresh water on the globe?
8. The capital of New Zealand?
9. The Leaning Tower?
10. The first United States mint?

(Answers appear on this page)

Odds and Ends

Largest Hatchery

The largest hatchery in the United States is at Vineland, New Jersey, where 1,500,000 eggs can be hatched at one time.

It's an Ill Wind—

A steady rain that descends on New York City early in the afternoon and continues, increases the taxicab trade by an average of $35,000 worth of extra business.

Arizona and the Philippines

Although the area of Arizona approximates that of the 7,000 islands comprising the Philippine group, the population of the latter is 30 times greater.

'Who Whistled?'

Mrs. G. Thorson, Dover, Mass.

Black Cocker Spaniel

Just for Today

Take things gently; forget the ill, remember the good; never fret about what you cannot understand; be kind to man and beast, for all need kindness; make much of the sweet, tender, homely things which, after all, are the true riches.—David Smith.

Daily Anecdote

Kind-Hearted Mendelssohn

In his attitude toward the works of his contemporaries, Mendelssohn always tried to be considerate and kind. He could never endure the dispraise of another composer's works for the benefit of his own.

One night he attended a performance of one of Donizetti's operas, music entirely opposed to the nature of his own works; and he was soon surrounded by a host of admirers, who sought to enter further into the good graces of their favorite by flinging harsh and contemptuous criticisms at the work on the stage.

Presently, unable to endure their words any longer, Mendelssohn cried out, "I like it; and do you know, I should like to have composed such music myself!"

Brevities

Home Federal Review: A pedestrian is a fellow who has missed a few payments on his car.

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: No news may be good news, but you'll never get any city editor to admit it.

Brubaker in New Yorker: The Soviet Government now explains that it never intended to conquer Finland in a Blitzkrieg. Can this be another of those five-year plans?

Facts and Figures

H. E. T.

An active boy covers 15 miles daily
The average housewife walks about eight miles a day
The officer on his beat walks 14 miles each day
SOAP HOTEL STAFLAR
AMERICAN HOTELS BUY 1,200,000,000 GUEST CAKES OF SOAP ANNUALLY
MORE THAN $100,000,000 IS SPENT ANNUALLY ON PHOTOGRAPHS BY AMATEURS IN THE U.S.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Girls Apply Golden Rule

Montgomery, Ala.

John Ruskin once said that no word of the Bible was ever well understood except through a deed. So a Sunday School class of college girls here sought and found some means of learning as practically as possible the meaning of the Golden Rule.

They sought someone to help, and finally decided upon a little country school where about 100 Negro children were getting along with poor desk facilities, a library of some 10 books, and no playground equipment. On Sunday afternoon the girls, with their teacher, met some of the parents and children at the school, discussed their needs, and returned to report to their own Sunday School class. By much hustling, they collected a number of good books, some baseballs, bats, and so on. Then, with contributions of money and service from interested people, they arranged to install some desks, six tables, and 50 chairs especially adapted to very small pupils. They invited the Negroes themselves to contribute to this fund with them, as an insurance of interest on the part of everyone.

When the furniture is ready to be delivered, the girls plan to give a party at the school. For the rest, as their teacher said, this experience means more than any 20 lectures he could have delivered on "how to deal with one's fellow man."

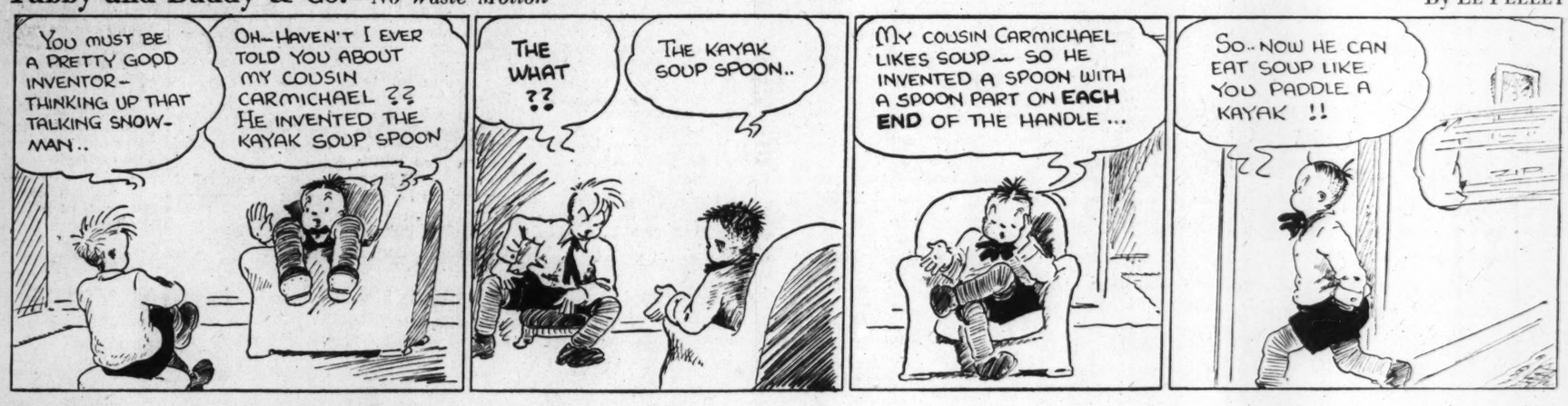
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Kansas.
2. Russia, in 1867, for $7,200,000.
3. A twin-tube vehicular tunnel, 9,250 feet long, under the Hudson River, connecting Manhattan and Jersey City.
4. The home of Sir Walter Scott on the banks of the Tweed in Scotland.
5. It soars 14,110 feet in Central Colorado; nationally famous for its scenic highway.
6. One of the Sunda Isles in the Malay Archipelago.
7. Lake Superior, approximately 31,500 square miles.
8. Wellington.
9. Pisa, Italy.
10. Philadelphia in 1732.

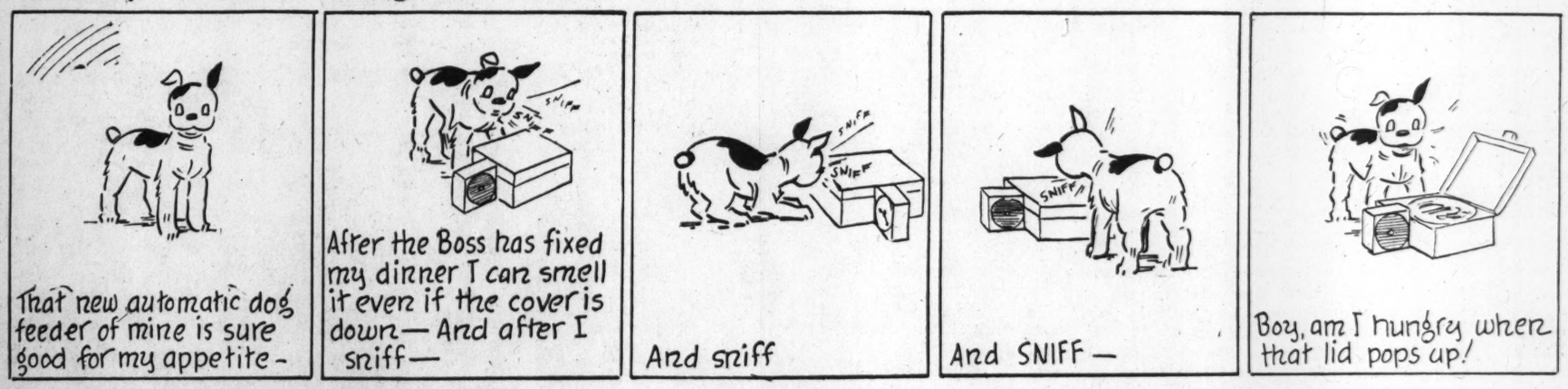
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Waste Motion*

By LE PELLEY


YOU MUST BE A PRETTY GOOD INVENTOR— THINKING UP THAT TALKING SNOW-MAN..
OH—HAVEN'T I EVER TOLD YOU ABOUT MY COUSIN CARMICHAEL ?? HE INVENTED THE KAYAK SOUP SPOON
THE WHAT ??
THE KAYAK SOUP SPOON..
MY COUSIN CARMICHAEL LIKES SOUP— SO HE INVENTED A SPOON WITH A SPOON PART ON EACH END OF THE HANDLE...
SO..NOW HE CAN EAT SOUP LIKE YOU PADDLE A KAYAK !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*More Sniff Sniff*

By RODGERS


That new automatic dog feeder of mine is sure good for my appetite—
After the Boss has fixed my dinner I can smell it even if the cover is down— And after I sniff—
SNIFF
And sniff
And SNIFF—
Boy, am I hungry when that lid pops up!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Why Those Tears?*

By THE HAGERS

WHILE FLYING, I OBSERVED NEXT DAY THAT TO THE EAST AN ISLAND LAY.
I ALSO SAW, AS I DREW NEAR, SOME THINGS ABOUT IT THAT LOOKED QUEER.
OF WOODEN BLOCKS THE TREES WERE MADE; THE BEACH WITH COLORED SHELLS INLAID.
AND ALL SEEMED VERY GAY EXCEPT A GOOSE WHO SAT ALONE AND WEPT.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1940 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear." — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

British-American Fundamentals

The flurry of London-Washington bickering is passing. It was well that the irritation over the opening of American mails and the detention of American ships should have come out in the open.

British officials appear to be more aware of the risks of alienating American sympathy and more ready to improve their search for contraband. The United States Post Office is co-operating by rejecting "articles" for shipment to belligerents. And Americans now understand the British position much better. They had not realized the extent to which their mails were being used for contraband—even to the setting up of a German food-forwarding organization in New York. Also, they have faced the fact that if delaying and censoring is annoying, sinking without trace is worse.

Moreover, Americans are touched by reminders that Britain is fighting for her life—and for a lot of things Americans hold dear. Both peoples need to be awake to the danger that small differences will be made great. But such surface "spats," unless badly bungled or wilfully ballooned, are likely to bring both nations to a more complete facing of the fundamentals which link them. These fundamentals are material as well as spiritual.

Americans who set out today to examine their country's foreign relations are likely to find themselves agreeing with the conclusion Theodore Roosevelt reached in 1905. Writing to Edward VII at that time he said:

> I absolutely agree with you as to the importance, not only to ourselves but to all the free peoples of the civilized world, of a constantly growing friendship and understanding between the English-speaking peoples. . . . In matters outside our borders, we are chiefly concerned, first with what goes on south of us, second with affairs in the Orient; and in both cases our interests are identical with yours.

When we follow the lines of American interests abroad we find them coming back always to one point—Britain. Americans are beginning today to realize that the Monroe Doctrine has been largely enforced by the British Navy. A few days ago Admiral Stark told a congressional committee that the United States Navy had to start on a new program after Munich. Why? Because it could no longer be sure that the British Navy would block the efforts of Fascist powers to penetrate Latin America. It began to look as if the American Navy would have to guard the Atlantic as well as the Pacific.

In the Far East, Britain and America have been able to talk firmly to Japan, chiefly because they could speak with the same words if not one voice. Probably Hong Kong is safer today because the American Navy is the largest fleet in the Pacific. And what the United States can do to back up its action in abrogating the 1911 trade agreement with Japan may depend on Britain's position in Europe. Should the Japanese take drastic measures against American and British nationals in China, what Washington could do might depend on whether London could subtract any ships from the blockade of Germany to aid the American fleet in the Far East.

Even the Finnish struggle shows the British-American connection. There probably would be no war in Finland today had not Britain dared to call a halt to German expansionism after it had overrun Austria and Czechoslovakia. And the dangers of American involvement will be far greater should the struggle go badly for either the Finns or the British. These are the plain material interests. The deeper ties of a common common law, of similar languages and traditions, of mutual regard for freedom, of religious fundamentals—all these are even more basic.

This Week's Appreciation:

To Life magazine, whose exposé of public "bingo" games in the million-dollar Memorial Auditorium in Lowell, Massachusetts, caused Mayor George T. Ashe to refuse to issue further permits to the operators of the gambling racket, "sponsored" by a charity club. As is well known, the promoters of these affairs are the ones who profit, and their "take" often reaches huge proportions. The pictures of children gambling probably helped the Mayor to make his decision.

New England Profits

If the six New England Governors were influenced by political considerations in their recent attack on the reciprocal trade agreement program, it would seem they erred in their estimate of regional opinion. New England is by no means wholly opposed to the agreements so far negotiated by Secretary of State Hull.

Although, during the era when the expanding West offered the world's best market, New England was the focal point of high tariff support, its businessmen are again turning their eyes seaward in quest of trade. The Associated Industries of Massachusetts is now launching an intensive publicity campaign to boost sales of Bay State manufactures in Latin America.

Two years ago, when a treaty with Czechoslovakia worried certain New England shoe manufacturers and when many believed an agreement with Great Britain threatened the high-count cotton textile fabric production of that area, there was wide opposition to the trade treaties. But today, with Czechoslovakia out of the picture and the British textile mills otherwise engaged, the remaining opposition comes from small, scattered industries like the Rhode Island lace makers.

Possibly adjustments need to be made for some of these producers, but on the whole the agreements have been of benefit to New England business. One needs only note the countless plastics, costume jewelry, machine tools, and similar items now being exported to be assured on that point. It is reported in Connecticut that two-thirds of the total output of some plants is now being shipped abroad.

New England's present stake in world trade is so great that New England's Governors might well consider the advisability of seeking adjustments for certain products within the framework of the present Act rather than endangering a whole mechanism that is producing goods, giving jobs, and returning profits in an ascending scale.

Will Lewis "Take a Walk"?

Calculated or inadvertent, the frankness of John L. Lewis has not yet solved the question as to whether he expects to "go Republican" this year. Having denounced three potential Democratic candidates, he added, at the convention of the United Mine Workers, a broadside charging the Democratic Party with failing to meet the Nation's problems.

Does that mean he is ready to back a Republican—if he can find one willing to "go along" with Labor and glad to have Labor support? Or does it mean that Mr. Lewis, knowing he cannot carry the bulk of his followers away from the Democrats, wishes to get as good terms as he can from that party? Something he said following his first blast leads to the latter conclusion. It was also frank: "Labor doesn't want to be taken for granted." This sounds like a return to the old Gompers policy—no alignment with parties; make every party and candidate bid for Labor support.

Then again, Mr. Lewis may have been merely answering some of the Democrats who say: "Look at the public reaction our friendliness to C. I. O. has brought against us. The Labor Board is in hot water now on account of you." The lesson, for Mr. Lewis, for the Democrats, and for citizens generally, might well be that the Government should play no favorites.

Robin Saves Her Doll

Where selflessness has a task to perform, presence of mind usually is at hand to make sure that success attends the endeavor. So often are the two discovered working together that witnesses of their achievements tend to agree that there is a definite relationship between these two qualities.

In Pasadena, California, seven-year-old Robin Slocum was playing with her doll in an automobile parked on a steep hill. The car began to roll. Little Robin applied the brakes. But she couldn't stop the car that way. So she seized the wheel and guided the automobile into a tree only a short distance from a busy intersection. Robin probably didn't know much about the intricacies of automobile clutches and transmissions. Yet not only did she refuse to surrender to a dangerous situation but she managed to apply what knowledge she had with good effect.

Robin, says the new report, sustained only minor bruises. And she explained to the admiring police officers that back of her well-considered actions in a crisis lay her concern for her doll's safety.

The Bookshelf

Führer James II

The severity of the dictator problem today has set historians hunting for fascist chiefs in all ages, from the ancient Ch'in totalitarians in China to Napoleon and his imitators. Among the less successful of past führers is England's Stuart King James II, who in 1688, after making a valiant attempt at the part for three years, landed his country into the so-called "glorious revolution" and himself into inglorious exile.

This royal fanatic, who is the central figure in George Macaulay Trevelyan's study, THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION 1688-89 (New York: Holt. $2) based his totalitarianism primarily on religion. Otherwise his methods were similar enough to those of his modern counterparts. It took a revolution to stop him—a revolution not to overthrow the existing laws, but to salvage them.

* * *

In setting out upon his solemn task of changing Protestant England into a Roman Catholic dictatorship, James was equipped with abundant sincerity and determination and an unshakable faith in himself—traits he doubtless had in common with the rest of the führer kind. But he was surely unique in his want of tact, political acumen, or understanding of the people who were to be the beneficiaries of his enlightened rule.

He began like a practised fascist by inducing Parliament to vote him customs revenues for life, after which he sent that august body home for the balance of the reign. Then he tried a little terrorism by getting the ill-famed Judge Jeffreys to hang, or sell into slavery, hundreds of farm lads who had joined Monmouth's rising in the south. The better to introduce "the King's religion," he ousted Protestants from universities, judiciary, churches, and borough councils and put his own nominees in their place. Finally, he ordered the reading in church pulpits of a declaration covering his rule by decree and when some of the bishops refused, brought seven of them up for trial.

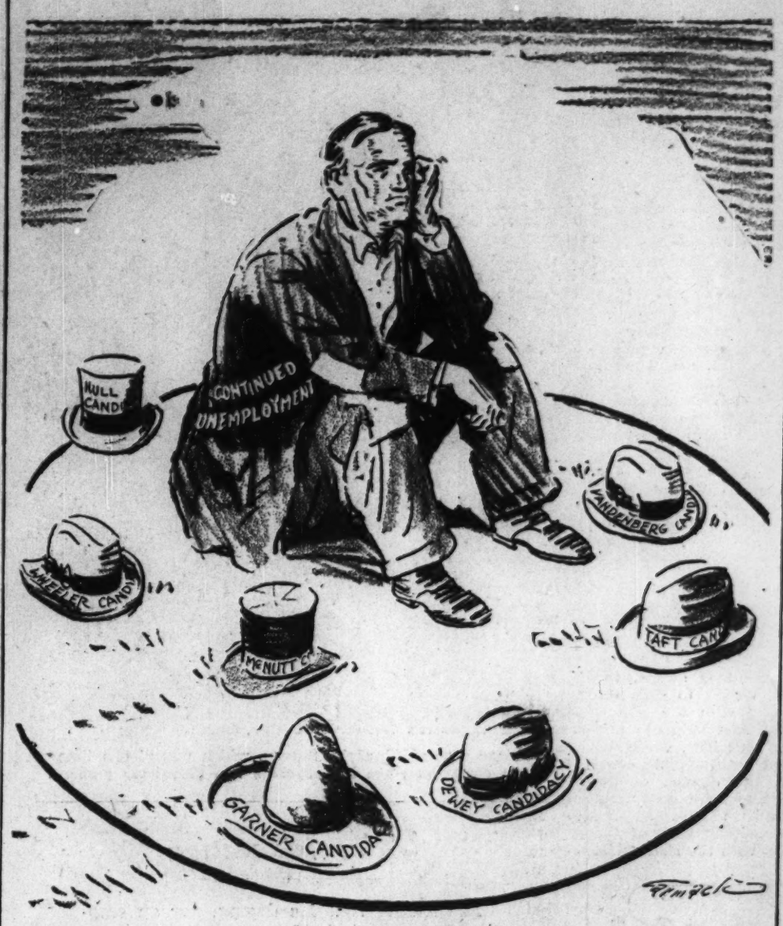
The day the jury found courage to acquit the seven bishops, Whig and Tory leaders sent off a letter to James's Protestant nephew, William of Orange, bidding him come over and help. The story of how William and his Dutch army—an ideological gathering of Protestants including also Danes, Swedes, Germans, and Huguenots—sailed for England at the psychological moment and did all that was expected of them is a complex and deeply dramatic episode that has probably never been presented to better effect than in this little volume.

* * *

Had William stayed at home and tried to "appease" James's powerful friend Louis XIV of France by inaction, he might have secured a brief period of security for Holland. But William appears to have been a kind of statesman that European democracies have recently found only too scarce. He acted promptly and with vigor. He incurred grave risks. He was setting himself against England's "Lord anointed." He might start a long civil war, which Louis would at once take advantage of. On the other hand, he might effect a settlement in England, restore Protestantism, and by setting up the redoubtable island as a bulwark against Louis' ambitions, save the balance in Europe. William accepted the risks, and, by a remarkable feat of political address, without firing a shot, showed James a house on the Medway with a schooner lying conveniently by, and his work was practically done.

By using only such documentary detail as was vital to the main issues, Mr. Trevelyan has been able to bring out those issues with rare clarity, leaving their relationship with events today so unmistakable that he furnishes a worthy textbook for any self-respecting nation that is faced with a ruler who would play fast and loose with the laws and liberties of the land. H. J. S.

Also in the Ring



Poloneskeuy

It did surprise me, as my taxi-driver said it would, that the Poles were the "freest minority of any place." And actually, if he hadn't been able to prove it, I shouldn't be so generous now in titling him my taxi-driver, because technically he wasn't anything of the kind as technically it wasn't a taxi, and technically he didn't drive.

The way from Istanbul to Poloneskeuy floats across the Bosporus to Asia's inviting shore and then winds seclusively into the heathered reaches of shrubberies and gulleys that excavate the rising littoral of Western Anatolia. It is this latter stage of the journey which requires the services of a Poloneskeuy taxi.

That is to say, outlawing all subterfuge, you maneuver your center of gravity to its least precarious relation with a long flat plank, and let two horses, four wheels and the taxi-driver do the rest. Though it isn't much of a rest, at that; because Mr. Macadam wasn't consulted in the construction of this mountain path, and the two horses are imbued with an eager nostalgia for their village which takes account neither of comfort nor feelings.

Still, in three hours or so of dancing, inverted, toppling scenery, Poloneskeuy defeats your rather lugubrious pessimism by jolting suddenly round the corner you had just sworn would be the last for you whether Poloneskeuy were round it or not.

It is there, this tiny Polish village that nestles into Turkey's Asiatic countryside, in all its rambling charm. The little white church peeks first over the brow of the hill like a sentinel guarding a picturesque rampart. Straggling from it towards the luxuriant forest cresting the farther hill, the peasants' houses splash thatch and whitewash into the undulating down as sportive ripples in a green ocean swell. A finger of peace and serenity which brushes the lips of the visitor; as it should, for it was peace which founded Poloneskeuy, and it is serenity which maintains it.

* * *

If my taxi-driver's memory is reliable, it was in 1853 that bands of Poles deserted the Russian army to take up Britain's cause in the Crimean War. There were several hundreds in this new Polish Legion when the Paris peace treaty, March 30, 1856, dashed all their hopes. Poland did not rise again, and its outlawed sons looked for an alternative from the Russian persecution that would attend their return home.

Then it was that Prince Adam Sharturevski, himself a legionnaire, decided that if Poland couldn't rise again, he could. Negotiations were not difficult. His considerable fortune, when laid before the Turkish Sultan, was just one of those arguments which history records few Turkish Sultans were in the habit of contesting. His Highness became possessor of an appreciable estate near Istanbul and he offered it, according to his scheme, to refugee members of his Polish Legion. Poloneskeuy was born.

Today it is habited by 200 men, their wives and sisters and daughters. Startlingly blue-eyed and blond in its swarthy Turkish setting, this community hums Polish melodies while it tends its flocks and milks its cows; when the day's wood-chopping is done it reads dated Polish newspapers, listens to Polish radio transmissions, discusses its local problems in the brooklike splutter of Poland's soft tongue. Its gentle cypresses and spreading figs are christened Polish names and shade the sober hues of traditional Polish dress.

* * *

No one complains in Poloneskeuy—because they have no excuse. My taxi-driver preserves his national habits, his language, his religion. The Turkish policeman, placidly observing the visitors he brings, greets him in impeccable Polish, and on national feast days the Star and Crescent stirs only in a tolerant flutter among the breezy spate of Polish pennants.

"The freest minority of any place," repeated my taxi-driver. But sometimes even the Poloneskeuyans have a grievance. They took it recently to the Polish Consul in Istanbul who regretted that Poland's sufficiency of man-power dispensed with the additional 200 volunteers which Poloneskeuy offered. After they had approached the British and French authorities, they regretfully realized their place was not in the ranks. But they are not less Polish patriots for their disappointment. Some of the younger ones even left independently to serve their country.

And as we look back into the sleepy vale of Poloneskeuy, stoically ready for our shattering journey back across the no-man's-land between Poland and Turkey, my taxi-driver softly takes up the air that is ever near the lips of his fellow-villagers:

"Still there is hope for Poland . . . " confides his national hymn.

HAROLD G. LAYCOCK

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Neutral?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Can one be neutral towards war, liquor, narcotics or any other form of tyranny, and toward the victims? Is it possible to divide peoples into two and classify them as either belligerent or neutral: using the word belligerent to describe not only the militarist but also the little fellow who dares to resist?

There is a tendency in places to exalt the word "neutral"; even to put a halo around it. Yet the most pathetic figure in history is the man who tried to be neutral in a crisis. He so wanted to be neutral that he publicly washed his hands of the whole affair. Today he is not known for his neutrality. He is the historic failure.

Today there are tyrants, victims and those not yet vietims: and in history there are those, individuals and nations, who have been persecuted, even crucified, for refusing to be neutral. The two travelers who preceded the Good Samaritan were satisfied that the victim was not Aryan or something like that, besides it wasn't their fight. Those two come as near to being neutral as is possible where there is a victim. The Good Samaritan helped the victim, deliberately, completely—nothing neutral about him, although the man in the ditch might have been belligerent; he may have resisted the attack.

The fervent wish of many is that they may never be neutral. D. S. CHRISTIE

Ottawa, Canada

"Home of the Brave"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

America: "Land of the free"?

Not while in its midst Naziism, Fascism, and Communism rear their ugly heads and peace plans are formulated in ways deviating from constitutional paths.

"Home of the brave"?

Not while there is evasion of the duty to defend the ideals espoused by its government; not while there is willingness to be protected against aggression through the sacrifice of other nations. J. P.

Great Falls, Mont.

Giving Relief to Finland

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Hoover has suggested that we not only accept President Roosevelt's proposition to lend money to Finland but that we go even farther to make it a "gift and forget about it."

Now we are getting somewhere!

Christianity is actually being considered as workable and applicable to governmental problems and decisions.

Kahlil Gibran, the Syrian philosopher and great mystic, glimpsed, and expressed in a perfect medium, a fundamental truth that we will all have to discover, eventually, and let us hope without too much suffering.

His essay, in part, is as follows:

You give but little when you give of your possessions.

It is when you give of yourself that you truly give.

For what are your possessions but things you keep and guard for fear you may need them tomorrow?

And tomorrow, what shall tomorrow bring to the over prudent dog burying bones in the trackless sand as he follows the pilgrims to the holy city?

And what is fear of need but need itself?

Is not the dread of thirst when your well is full, the thirst that is unquenchable? . . .

I would give but only to the deserving.

The trees in your orchards say not so.

Not the flocks in your pastures. They give for they know that to withhold is to perish.

In truth it is Life that gives unto life and you who deem yourself givers are but witnesses.

Let America as a Nation, then, be the first to realize and put into practice the truth that giving does not deplete nor withholding increase resources—that God is the source of all.

No nation has ever put Christian principles to the test. Perhaps that is what is wrong with all nations.

Finland, by her honesty and right living, has won the admiration of the thinking people of the world. Does that not show right attributes bring their own reward?

Why not accept Mr. Hoover's suggestion to give Finland aid and forget it?

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The Wide Horizon

What Youth Could Do

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

Almost every newsreel recently shown is picturing the youth of the world busily engaged. But the views thus exhibited are not of the happiest, since they have represented young German lads marching on Poland, young Englishmen turning searchlights on formidable night skies—yes, and young Americans hard at the task of learning the ways of war under Uncle Sam's direction.

Lately the American Youth Commission, headed by Owen D. Young, has said quite plainly that the Nation must offer youth an alternative to war-making. It is an old delusion, readily believed in times of stress, that war provides employment. And when we consider the enthusiasm, the loyalty, the eagerness with which youth devotes itself to any compelling cause, may we not wish that America would take the lead in offering its youthful battalions the constructive opportunities of peace? The Youth Commission thinks that the Nation should do this.

Even a superficial glance at history shows that since America's beginnings, youth has contributed much to the upbuilding of the country. Today as in pioneer days, opportunity still awaits the young alert who see opening wide before them the doors of industry, politics, and social service. Alexander Hamiltons do not fear the challenge of the times. But the great mass of youth, whose legitimate ambitions are stalemated by technological unemployment and the unwisdom of world diplomacy—who is to condemn them for their desperation? Who is to say that they do not need the leadership of a revitalized democracy, the inspiration of new frontiers of usefulness?

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The American Youth Commission suggests that the employment of all young persons over sixteen, not otherwise occupied, should now become a public responsibility. At first consideration, this may seem a far-fetched proposition. Yet, in view of youth's obvious needs, in view of what youth could be doing for America, in view of what has already been successfully attempted along this line, the possibility of such action is not remote. In fact, it should be much easier, and far more desirable, to conscript youth for constructive employment than to conscript for war their proper eagerness to live.

Already, through the agency of the CCC, the Nation has put to work a considerable number of young men who have thereby gained, not just a small stipend and a roof for their heads, but also the self-respect of earning a living at a worth-while job. Whatever critics say of the New Deal in general, few find fault with the Civilian Conservation Corps. More efficiently it might be managed, to be sure, and if its plan were to be extended its policies along certain lines should be revised, but as an experiment it has proved itself a challenge to those subversive influences threatening American youth today.

Why could it not be possible for the Government to offer every willing young person work not only in reforestation, but in agriculture, mining, and manufacturing? A program might be worked out, wherein for a small wage and for training in some skill that would prove valuable in later life, all high school graduates could enlist to serve the country. In fact, such an "army" might so adequately supply the Nation's dependents with basic necessities that the imaginings of age retirement planners would be put to rest, and youth would have taken unto itself the Scriptural promises of prosperity vouchsafed to those who deal kindly with their elders.

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What the CCC boys have saved America by their reforestation work barely hints at the great saving in humanity which this enterprise has to its credit. If this program were to be enlarged to include young women as well as young men, and to take in other fields of labor than forestry, the task should be delegated to an agency mainly concerned with youth and its possible service to democratic capitalistic principles. Its organization should not be entrusted to the Army, as was the CCC's, but to a nonmilitary directorate unhampered by red tape. Perhaps educators, by reason of their awareness of modern youth's needs for training both in skills and in textbook knowledge, could assume such a task.

A project of this kind is no recent vision. William James once wrote: "If now, we had, instead of military conscription, a conscription of the whole youthful population for a certain number of years, to form part of an army enlisted against nature—the injustice would tend to be evened out. . . . No one would remain blind—as our luxurious classes are now blind—to man's real relations to the globe he lives on. . . ." And no less practical an idealist than Henry Ford has said that "it would be a splendid thing if young men could be drafted into public service for discipline in serving the general good."

To some it may seem that such a program has an aroma of Marxism, but the recommendation of the American Youth Commission deserves calm consideration. Unemployment, frustration, reversion to war—surely these are not normal factors in true democracy! America has proved that through united and sensible effort the privileges of education can be universally extended. Is it too much to hope that now America can also prove that the right to work is a privilege not to be revoked because of technical progress or world disturbances? Give youth a job, we say, a job for success in a peaceful world, and the world will see what youth can do for America!

Mirror of World Opinion

Supervised Work Experience

What shall we do about the youth who are unsuccessful in school or who have left the school but are not yet able to secure placement in normal employment?

Can we agree that the major need of this group of youth is a program or set of programs which provides both for supervised work experience and for further educational activity during a transitional period between full-time school and full-time employment?

Can we agree that some public agency or agencies must provide a large part of the supervised work experience if we are to have such a program?

If a general program of supervised work experience is to be provided for young people under public auspices, what type of public agency shall provide it? Shall it be Federal, State, or local? Or shall it be operated on an experimental basis at two, or possibly at all three, of the levels of government? Shall it be regarded primarily as an educational agency, as a social welfare agency or as a new type of agency which does not fit existing functional and professional classifications?—Floyd W. Reeves, director of the American Youth Commission in the *American Teacher*.